THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Dr. MESSENGER MONSEY. 2. VIEW of AIR BALLOONS. And 3. A VIEW of the BLEACH-WORKS at LLEWENY.]

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

Q.'s information will be acceptable.

The *Peeper* and *Heteroclite* will be resumed next Month.

Alſo the *Life of Lavater*, which the length and importance of the Parliamentary Debates has, with many other favours, obliged us to poſtpone, tho' we have *again* given EIGHT PAGES *Extraordinary* in this Number.

To acknowledge the receipt of ſuch a Letter as *Marcus Brutus*'s, is doing it more honour than it deſerves.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 9, to Feb. 14, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	3	5	2	7	2	0	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1
Surry	6	0	3	3	2	9	2	2	3	10
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5
Bedford	5	9	3	6	2	6	1	10	2	11
Cambridge	5	6	3	0	2	4	1	8	2	4
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	6	1	7	2	7
Northampton	6	0	3	6	2	6	1	7	2	10
Rutland	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	0
Leiceſter	5	11	3	5	2	7	1	8	3	1
Nottingham	5	10	3	0	2	5	1	9	2	8
Derby	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	8	2	10
Stafford	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	9
Salop	5	9	3	11	2	5	1	9	3	11
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	8	2	11
Worceſter	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	5
Glouceſter	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	3
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	10
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	4
Oxford	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	3
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	5	3	3	0	2	4	1	9	2	5
Norfolk	5	7	2	9	2	3	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	5	5	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	10
York	5	9	3	5	2	6	1	7	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	6	1	6	3	3
Northumberl.	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	2	2	4	1	6	0	0
Weſtmorld.	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	6	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	4	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	4
Cheſhire	6	1	3	10	2	10	1	9	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	3	7
Somerſet	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	3
Devon	6	1	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorſet	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	10
Hants	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	4
Suſſex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	8

WALES, Feb. 2, to Feb. 7, 1789.

North Wales	5	8	4	3	2	8	1	6	4	3
South Wales	6	1	3	11	2	10	1	6	4	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1789.

Barometer.		Thermom.	Wind.
29—30 — 21	——	45 —	S. S. W.
30—30 — 33	——	45 —	S.
31—30 — 15	——	46 —	S. W.

FEBRUARY.

1—29 — 95	——	45 —	S.
2—29 — 62	——	44 —	W.
3—29 — 40	——	46 —	W.
4—29 — 58	——	44 —	S.
5—29 — 57	——	37 —	S. S. W.
6—29 — 70	——	36 —	W.
7—29 — 45	——	44 —	W.
8—29 — 74	——	38 —	S.
9—29 — 60	——	38 —	W.
10—29 — 52	——	35 —	S. W.
11—29 — 51	——	36 —	N. W.
12—30 — 00	——	35 —	N.
13—30 — 15	——	39 —	W.
14—30 — 17	——	42 —	W.
15—29 — 97	——	47 —	W.
16—29 — 98	——	38 —	W.
17—30 — 29	——	37 —	W.
18—30 — 09	——	47 —	W.
19—29 — 96	——	47 —	S. W.
20—30 — 05	——	39 —	N. E.
21—29 — 53	——	41 —	S. S. W.
22—29 — 15	——	47 —	S.
23—29 — 70	——	43 —	S.
24—29 — 37	——	41 —	S.
25—29 — 09	——	42 —	S.
26—28 — 64	——	39 —	N. W.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Feb. 26, 1789.

Bank Stock, 174 1-4th a one-half

New 4 per Cent. 1777, 96 1-4th a 1-half a 1-4th

5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 113 1-half a 3-8ths

3 per Cent. red. 74 3-4ths a 5-8ths

3 per Cent Conſ. 74 a 73 3-4ths

3 per Cent. 1726, —

3 per Cent. 1751, —

3 per Ct, Ind. Ann

South Sea Stock, —

Old S. S. Ann. —

New S. S. Ann. —

India Bonds, 74s. pr.

India Stock, 166 1-half

New Navy & Vict. Bills

Long Ann. 22 7-16ths a 5-16ths a 9-8ths

Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, —

Exchequer Bills —

Lot. Tick. — 16l. 10s. a 8s. morning

Bromley Sculp.

Dr MONSEY.

Engraved from a Sketch drawn by Mr. Forster.

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
For FEBRUARY, 1789.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTES of Dr. MESSENGER MONSEY.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

IT has been obſerved, that characters of ſingularity, whim, and eccentricity, abound more in this iſland than in any other country; and this has been commonly ſuppoſed to ariſe from the pure and perfect ſtate of liberty which we enjoy in a degree greatly ſuperior to every foreign nation. The juſtice of the remark cannot be denied, and from hence foreigners have derived that particular turn for humour which is in vain to be ſought for in other countries. An Engliſhman ſeems to conſider himſelf as exempt from all rules of behaviour. Reſtraining himſelf only within the bounds of the municipal laws, he deems himſelf at liberty to indulge, and even to riot in any oddity or extravagance by which he may chuſe to diſtinguiſh himſelf from his neighbours. Theſe deviations (though they frequently violate the laws of good-breeding) are generally harmleſs, often uſeful, and ſometimes laudable. The ſubject of our preſent conſideration had many peculiarities, ſome follies, and ſome virtues. The firſt, however, prevailed in a very great degree, though not enough to obſcure or extinguiſh either of the latter.

Dr. MESSENGER MONSEY was born in the year 1693, at a village in Norfolk, of which his father (who forfeited his preferment at the Revolution on account of the oaths then impoſed) was rector. He received a good education, ſuperintended by his father, and at a proper time was ſent to Cambridge, and was entered of Pembroke College, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1714. As no other degree was conferred on him at the univerſity, it is probable he left it early. It is ſaid that he afterwards ſtudied phyſic ſome time under Sir Benjamin Wrench, at Norwich, from whence he removed to Bury, and practiſed there as a phyſician.

From this outſet in life it ſeemed probable that his deſtiny would have fixed him within the narrow limits of a country town, and the diſtrict around it; but accident, which frequently determines more important matters than the fate of a country phyſician, ordered it otherwiſe. By one of thoſe lucky incidents which chance alone could bring about, he had the good fortune to be introduced to the notice of the late Earl of Godolphin, who took him under his protection, patroniſed him, and provided for him.

The incident which introduced him to that nobleman is ſaid to be as follows: The Earl, being in his way to Newmarket, was ſeized with a fit while by himſelf; but his ſervant hearing him fall, came time enough to prevent the conſequences that might have attended the accident. The neareſt phyſician was ſent for, who happened to be Dr. Monſey. The Earl's ſituation requiring much care and attention, the Doctor continued with him until he entirely recovered, and during the term of his attendance rendered himſelf ſo acceptable to his future patron, that when he had completed the cure, he received a propoſal from the Earl to become his domeſtic phyſician, with a ſalary of 500 l. a year. After ſome ſhort deliberation the offer was accepted, the Doctor removed to the Earl's houſe in

London, where he was introduced to all thoſe who were eminent for rank, talents, or literature.

From this period his character as a man, as a phyſician, and as a humouriſt, became more extenſively known, and the knowledge of it produced the uſual returns which eminence in any way generally occaſions. For his ſkill and humanity he was applauded; for his caprices cenſured. It has been ſaid by one who is no inattentive obſerver of mankind, that it was at this time much the faſhion for thoſe who affected manners different from the reſt of the world, to copy thoſe of Mr. Quin, who, with many excellent qualities, mixed too much auſterity, if not ſavageneſs, in his deportment. His eminence as an actor, and a degree of independence which he aſſerted, gave him much weight with the young and thoſe who deſired to depart from the faſhion of the day. By his means, it has been ſuggeſted, much artificial brutality was propagated, and in ſome of his old companions it is hardly worn out at preſent. Be this conjecture however as it may, certain it is that our Doctor, if he had it not naturally, ſoon adopted a rude ill-bred ſyſtem of manners, which acquired ſtrength by age, and deprived him, as it naturally muſt be expected, of much of the reſpect he would otherwiſe have received. Though he was intimate with Lord Cheſterfield, he had none of his politeneſs; and tho' in the daily converſation of wit and beauty, he wore off but little of the moroſeneſs which clouded his deportment by their example. As from his extravagancies much of his reputation is derived, we ſhall now proceed to exhibit ſome inſtances of it.

[*To be continued.*]

*** *The Editors having been favoured with ſome original papers of Dr.* MONSEY's, *from a reſpectable quarter, are obliged to poſtpone the remainder of this account until next month.*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

MODERN MANNERS.

———*nec*
Parce cadis tibi deſtinatis.
Oblivioſo levia Maſſico
Ciboria exple:—— HOR.

A FOREIGNER of an intelligent and ſpeculative mind arriving in the metropolis of this country, will readily imagine, from that contempt of œconomy ſo viſible in its public buildings, and the ſplendour of equipages whirling paſt him in rapid ſucceſſion, that we are an opulent and luxurious people.

Should his introduction to its inhabitants be at the table of an eminent merchant or capital tradeſman, the glitter of the ſide-board, the numerous attendants, variety of wines, and delicacy of the viands, ſeem by no means calculated to weaken that opinion. But when at this ſumptuous board he finds the converſation turn entirely on hard times, heavy taxes, and ſcarcity of money, he will certainly ſuppoſe himſelf in the houſe of an undone Timon, who had collected the ſhattered remains of his once ſplendid fortune to furniſh forth to his friends a farewell entertainment.

I am an elderly man, and by forty years cloſe attention to buſineſs in the line of a broker, have acquired a decent competency, during the latter part of which time I have had leiſure to obſerve (with concern I confeſs) the rapid change in City manners; and as I have ſat at the table of Mr. Deputy Sugarcane, neither the *fumet* of the veniſon, nor the fragrance of the deſert, could eraſe the pleaſing remembrance of the plain joint and marrow-pudding once ſmoaking on the Sunday-board of his worthy father, whoſe plum, acquired by unremitting induſtry, was preſerved by decent frugality, although now reduced by the taſte and elegance of his ſon to ſomething leſs than twenty thouſand pounds. But while I lamented the progreſs of luxury in the capital, I did not conceive its enervating influence was ſo widely diffuſed over the remoter provinces, till neceſſity compelling me, for the firſt time, to take a journey into the North of England, I was convinced it loſt little by travel.

During my ſtay in the country, I received a *card* of invitation to dine with an old correſpondent, Mr. Jeremiah Huckaback, a perſon who from the ſmalleſt beginnings would have ſhortly realized the ſum of ten thouſand pounds in the double capacity of linen-draper and grocer, had he not unfortunately been ſeized with a diſorder too prevalent in this country called the *Politumania*, or, in other words,

the

the ambition of making a genteel appearance.

After dreſſing myſelf as well as a traveller could, at three o'clock I proceeded to the houſe of my friend, who, after a cordial reception, eſcorted me into a large room he had converted from a warehouſe into what he called a ſaloon, where we joined a numerous aſſemblage of his friends. After the uſual compliments and introductory converſation had paſſed, I ventured to caſt my eyes round the apartment, whoſe ſtuccoed walls were covered with portraits at full length, moſt of them in armour. Had I not been tolerably well acquainted with my friend's pedigree, I ſhould have venerated them as the warlike forms of his anceſtors; but a portly gentleman called Mr. Sago, obſerving my attention, took me aſide, and after ſeveral ſly hints of *fools and their money*, informed me, they were painted by one Vandyke, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror; that Mr. Huckaback had purchaſed them at the extravagant price of half-a-guinea a head at the ſale of Sir Jehu Hazard's effects, a gentleman of ſpirit and family, who, notwithſtanding he had kept the very beſt of company, had lately condeſcended to accept an invitation to ſpend a ſeaſon with the governor of the county gaol. I could hardly preſerve my gravity at the ambitious introduction of my friend into this good company. Between two whiſkered viſages hung the ſmiling reſemblance of Captain Huckaback; for you muſt know that this town being within fifty miles of the ſea, my friend, who had been inſtrumental in raiſing, was complimented with the command of a martial phalanx, bound by the tie of honour alone to defend their wives and property from the depredations of thoſe unprincipled renegadoes Paul Jones and Luke Ryan.

His head, tho' not caſed in an helmet, looked very reſpectable in a large white wig in full buckle; his legs, that bore no *ſlender* reſemblance to two upright beer barrels ſupporting an hogſhead in the ſame poſition, were partly enveloped in ſhining gaiters. Beneath his double chin depended the glittering gorget: a crimſon ſath begirt his ample waiſt; and the judicious painter, to avoid all appearance of ſtiffneſs, had placed him in that poſition called by military men *ſtanding eaſy*. In about an hour a boy in livery came and announced dinner. On our entrance into the dining-room we were received with great ſtate by Madam Huckaback, dreſſed to the very height of the mode. She was ſupported by her youngeſt daughter Euphraſia (Clementina the eldeſt having run off with her papa's book-keeper), and Mr. Marc Anthony Huckaback, a boy of fifteen years of age, her only ſon. This young gentleman had been named Anthony, with the dignified addition of Marc, in compliment to his paternal grandpapa, an eminent dealer in linen, who ſo religiouſly adhered to the good old maxim of *keep your ſhop and your ſhop will keep you*, that he had borne his on his back through every county in England.

On the birth of her youngeſt daughter, Mrs. Huckaback inſiſted on a ſimilar compliment being paid to her family; but her mamma's name unfortunately happening to be Margery, which name was incapable of a poetical termination, Euphraſia was mutually agreed on, altho' not with all the effect expected. The neighbours, whenever they had occaſion to mention the lady, paſſed ſlightly over Miſs Euphraſia, but were ſure to compenſate for it by the ſtreſs they laid upon Huckaback.

The dinner was ſumptuous and well-arranged, but ill-cooked; for Madam was too much *du bon ton* to look into her kitchen. On the entrance of the deſert, the company began to find leiſure for converſation; and as moſt of them had been in trade, I fully expected a diſſertation on the Stocks, or a diſcuſſion of the Commercial Treaty, in which I flattered myſelf I ſhould make ſome figure. But to my ſurprize and mortification, I heard a diſcourſe, hardly intelligible, on the price of oats, the extraordinary qualities of a *bit of blood* then inhabiting our landlord's ſtable, and the chagrin Mr. Overſeer Cardamum muſt feel on being black-balled at the whiſt club held at the Pewter Platter. This converſation was indeed a little relieved by the remarks of the lady of the houſe, and the ſprightly ſallies of her ſon, who ſeemed to have little of the *mauvaiſe honte* in his compoſition. His father deſigned him for the law, and for that reaſon wiſhed he ſhould be made maſter of Latin; but his mamma, who inclined to the army, thought that a lad of his ſpirit ought to employ his *talons* in the ſervice of his country: indeed by his front he ſeemed equally qualified to ſhine at the bar, or at the head of a company of militia.

This difference of opinion occaſioned a little diſpute, in which Mr. Huckaback apprehending a defeat, was obliged to raiſe his voice and declare, that no man could be properly noticed by his ſuperiors without underſtanding Latin; but Mr. Knaveſ-

Knaveſmire aſſerting that Jack Sweepſtakes, who was the knowingeſt fellow in the world, underſtood Latin no more than the *Pope of Rome*, the army remained maſters of the field of battle, and Mrs. Huckaback retired with her daughter to trifle at whiſt for only half-crown points till evening, when both ladies were engaged to attend at Mrs. Dripping the tallow-chandler's lady's rout.

The gentlemen, according to a laudable Engliſh cuſtom, were now left to themſelves. Champaign, Madeira, and Sherry, flowed rapidly round. The company reaſſumed their former topic, except Marc Anthony, who hearing I was from London, choſe to attach himſelf to me; and I ſoon found his mamma had not overrated his ſpirit and accompliſhments. He could ſpeak French ſufficiently to puzzle an Engliſhman who did not underſtand it; played a little on the violin, without ſubmitting to the drudgery of learning the gamut; and informed me that after he and a party of his ſchoolfellows *had done the aſſes over* at the alehouſe, he had rode a match with one of them for five guineas. Here he was interrupted in his ſtory by his papa's calling upon him for a ſentiment; but after he had given 'A Friend and a Bottle,' the jackanapes had the aſſurance to make me his confidant in an intrigue he had with his maſter's maid. By this time, to uſe Mr. Marc Anthony's phraſe, I was nearly *done over*, and took the firſt opportunity of leaving this very genteel company and retiring to my inn; where being alone, I could not forbear reflecting on the abſurdity of a man in a middle line of life complaining of hard times, and at the ſame time entertaining his friends with all the extravagant luxury of a Lucullus.—Was a common tradeſman content to live as well and no better than an opulent merchant did fifty years ago; would his wife and daughters condeſcend to follow the example of the moſt exalted female in the kingdom; health, competence, and peace of mind would enſue. But what is generally the reſult of an attachment to preſent manners? The father ſtops payment; his creditors, exaſperated at his profuſion, refuſe to ſign his certificate, and conſign him to unavailing repentance in the King's-Bench, his wife left dependant on the precarious bounty of her former friends; his ſon either adds to the preſent alarming liſt of forgeries, or, if he is a man of ſpirit, exerciſes his gallantry on the road; the daughter, already infected by the poiſon of modern novels, falls an eaſy prey to the firſt ſeducer that promiſes to maintain her in her former affluence. It is with reluctance I trace her to the fatal day, when being abandoned by her lover, ſhe is left by an unpitying world to *feel* and deplore the ruinous conſequences of a modern education.

VIATOR.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SOME ACCOUNT of Mr. THOMAS RENNELL, OF DARTMOUTH, IN DEVONSHIRE.

THOMAS RENNELL was born of a good family near Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, in the year 1718. After remaining a ſufficient time at a grammar-ſchool at Exeter, he was put an apprentice in London to a limner. How long he remained at that place after the expiration of his apprenticeſhip we are not told, and as we are not ſufficiently informed ſhall not enter into a minute narrative of his life. At his return into the country he ſettled at Exeter, with a wife and family; but in proceſs of time he entirely left them and went to Plymouth, where he reſided many years, and drew ſeveral pictures, which were ſo much admired by the gentry of the neighbourhood, that the Duke and Dutcheſs of Kingſton, then at that place, were introduced to him, and were ſo much ſtruck with his performances, that they endeavoured to draw him from his obſcurity by a promiſe of their houſe at London, and their intereſt being exerted in his favour; but this offer had no effect on him. From Plymouth he went to Dartmouth, where he lived, or rather exiſted, for near twenty years, the moſt part of which time he ſpent in great poverty; and we are credibly informed, that he has ſometimes lain in a bed for a whole week, in very cold weather, without any other ſubſiſtence than a cake and water, being in want of almoſt every neceſſary of life. Although at times he would paint, yet he was generally negligent and improvident. His art had only its turn with his other amuſements, and if a picture was completed in twelve months, it was thought very expeditious. This man, like many other great geniuſes, was an entire ſtranger to frugality. No ſooner was he in poſſeſſion of a few pounds, but every ſtrange object that preſented itſelf within

the

the compass of his pocket was immediately bought. Generous at these times in extreme, he was very soon reduced to his usual distress. A man of such disposition, it may be supposed, got but little esteem or pity with mankind in general. But what chiefly rendered him unpleasing to the rich and powerful, were the severity of his satire, and a bluntness which by many will be called a too strict adherence to truth. He never flattered any man, and too freely told them their faults, pointing out at the same time the road for improvement. Such a character in the present æra of folly and dissipation met but with few admirers. However, he ended his days much more comfortably than was expected; for near two years before he was taken ill, a decent lodging and sufficient of the necessaries of life were furnished him by J. Seale, Esq. of Dartmouth, where he died, after a lingering illness, which he bore with astonishing coolness and resolution, the 19th of Oct. 1788, aged 70. Such was the philosophic serenity of his soul, that in the agonies of death being asked whether his pains were exceeding great, he replied, No; they were such feelings as he could not describe, having never felt any thing that bore the least resemblance to them; said, it seemed a strange infatuation; wished his friend a good night, and expired.

Altho' this man enjoyed few of the blessings of this life, yet his mind was perfectly free, and he employed it with diligence, as appeared by his writings, models, plans, &c.; but to the irreparable loss of the community they were all destroyed, except the few poetical pieces herewith transmitted *. It is supposed they were thrown away as rubbish, or made use of to light fires, as they were lost some time before his death, at which he expressed a great deal of concern. His knowledge was universal; and what seems most extraordinary, his taste for the arts and sciences was nearly alike; and 'if not first in all, was in the very first line,' as will appear by his works that remain.

As a painter, he is allowed to have had considerable excellence. His portraits, where he was not idle, are striking and brilliant. His drapery is at least equal to any artist's whatever. His landscapes are excellent, perhaps not to be excelled. They are few, and rarely to be met with out of the neighbourhood of Dartmouth.

If he had a favourite among the arts it was chemistry, in which he employed the greatest part of his time. Most of his colours, which he prepared himself, went through that operation. He found the means of making many of the most fading to stand, and other discoveries that might have been of the utmost importance to mankind, had his papers been handed down to us.

Of music he was passionately fond: he was no very considerable performer, but a fine composer; in proof of which, a few pieces by him remain. As a lasting monument of his skill in music as a science, he has left an instrument which is in the possession of Mr. Tolcher, of Plymouth. We have enquired of those who have heard him perform on it, who all allow it to be a most complete and sweet-toned instrument; in fact, all who have heard it speak of it with rapture. As we have not had a particular account, we cannot describe it, but have been informed it is pretty large, and has a fine appearance—contains sixty strings, which are struck with a bow moved by the foot, and is moderated by keys.

We come now to speak of him as a poet; but here we will leave the reader to form his own judgment of him. He had once enough to make one large volume. The inclosed are the only entire pieces that are left. There were a few fragments; among which were a number of unconnected lines, which we found to be corrections of the defective parts of a long poem, in blank verse. The subject seemed to be on death. The lines that were intelligible were highly poetical.

He had also invented many curious mechanical machines, and had an excellent taste for architecture. He had penetrated into the deepest philosophy, on which he would converse with the greatest perspicuity and clearness. Such was his memory, that by once reading an author, he would, for many years after repeat the principal passages, which, with his other accomplishments, made him an agreeable and instructive companion.

Had we not thus far given the world the particulars of this extraordinary personage who died amongst us, we should have thought ourselves deficient in respect to him, and to the community in general.

Dartmouth, S. M. E.
Jan. 10, 1789.

To

* These will appear in our future Magazines.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following curious Extracts were publiſhed in a Newſpaper, I think the St. James's Chronicle, near Thirty Years ago. As ſeveral Gentlemen have ſought for them lately without ſucceſs, perhaps you may think them worth preſerving in your Repoſitory. I am, &c.

C. D.

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON to Lord HARVEY; communicated by his Lordſhip's Brother to the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM TALBOT, of KINLOW, WARWICKSHIRE.

July 1, 1733.

IT is my misfortune to have had ſo early a taſte of Pagan ſenſe, as to make me very ſqueamiſh in my Chriſtian ſtudies.

Aug. 25, 1733. I had pleaſed myſelf with the thoughts of ſpending one day philoſophically with Chubb.

Sept. 15, 1733. The orthodox think to tame me, as they would do wild beaſts, by ſuffering them to take no reſt; but I ſhall have the grace ſtill to follow my own reaſon, in ſpite of all their nonſenſe; and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe, than for what I do. In the one I may poſſibly be biaſſed by cuſtom, authority, and intereſt; but the other is the triumph of my reaſon over prejudices that involve the greateſt part of mankind. If I am ſo happy as to pleaſe by my actions, &c. I can only ſay; *Ecce opus manuum tuarum.*

An inviolable attachment to her Majeſty and her family, is the only merit and virtue I pretend to.

Oct. 21, 1733. Dr. Berriman's Preface, void of all candour and good ſenſe.

Dr. Waterland's importance of the Trinity, a ſurprizing piece of nonſenſe and irreligion.

Aug. 10, 1734. Sunday is my only day of reſt, but not of liberty; for I am bound to a double attendance at church, to wipe off the ſtain of infidelity. When I have recovered my credit, in which I make daily progreſs, I may uſe more freedom; but at preſent, the ſubjection I am under of keeping all forms, obliges me to put an end to your Lordſhip's trouble.

July 27, 1735. [Speaking of the biſhop of Winchelſter's Plain Account.] I like both the deſign and the doctrine, as I do every deſign of reconciling religion with reaſon; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near together as poſſible. His enemies will inſult him with the charge of leſſening Chriſtian piety; but the candid will ſee, that he ſeeks only to deſtroy a ſuperſtitious devotion, by eſtabliſhing a rational one in its place. But as, by throwing down the ſhrines and altars of the church, he will raiſe no ſmall ſtir from the men of craft, ſo I rejoice much with your Lordſhip, that he has ſecured the good Caſtle of Farnham for his retreat.

Feb. 8, 1736. You would adviſe him [the author of the Plain Account] to waſte no more of his time in controverſy, which, generally ſpeaking, means no more at the beſt than to make plauſible to weak men what is contemptible to men of ſenſe.

March 30, 1736. [On Mr. Fox's (now Lord Ilcheſter) marriage to a great heireſs]—This happy event will convince him, that, whatever elſe is tranſacted there, matches, at leaſt, are made in heaven.

Sept. 13, 1736. Theſe ſlumberers in ſtalls ſuſpect me very unjuſtly of ill deſigns againſt their peace; for tho' there are many things in the church that I wholly diſlike, yet, whilſt I am content to acquieſce in the ill, I ſhould be glad to taſte a little of the good, and to have ſome amends for that *ugly aſſent* and *conſent*, which no man of ſenſe can approve of. We read of ſome of the earlieſt diſciples of Chriſt, who followed him, not for his works, but for his loaves. Theſe are certainly blameable, becauſe they ſaw his miracles; but to us, who had not the happineſs to ſee the *one*, it may be allowed to have ſome inclination to the *other*. Your Lordſhip knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's moſt ſacred bread, has a very high reliſh for, and a very large ſhare of, the temporal. My appetite to each is equally moderate, and would be ſatisfied almoſt with any thing but mere emptineſs. I have no pretenſions to riot in the feaſt of the elect, but, with the ſinner in the goſpel, to gather up the crumbs that fall from the table.

ORIGINAL

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr. LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(*Continued from page* 12.)

LETTER VII.

SIR, *Paris*, 9° *Aug.* 77.

WHEN I doe not heare from my freinds in a long time, I presently conclude that either their's or my letter hath miscaried, and soe betake my self to the known remedy of writeing again. I have been now here above three months, and though you that could doe all your markets here your self for two or three crowns, will not, 'tis likely, much need a factor, and soe I can hope for noe imployment from you; yet you must consider that I need to heare from you: and haveing lost lately two very considerable freinds in England, Sir John King and Dr. Barrow, you will not blame me if I enquire a little earnestly what is become of the rest. The place you have given me in your freindship, and the great concernment it is to me to preserve that advantage, allow me to be inquisitive. You must therefor excuse my importunity. I who love my ease, even to a great degree of lazyness, cannot take it amisse that you should be indulgent to yours. But since you have charity enough sometimes to have your rest broken for the releife of others, permit me also to apply my self to you for a paine which you only can remedy, and let me know by the first that you are well, and preserve me in your memory. I understand, both from himself and others, that our good friend Dr. Sydenham hath of late been very ill of more then one maladye. I hope he is by this time well recoverd, and returnd again to his old thoughts and practice of physique. I am very much concerned for it, both for the publique and my owne particular interest. Pray remember me very kindely to him, and in your next doe me the favour to let me know how he also does.

I am,
Deare Sir,
Your most affectionate
Humble servant,
JOHN LOCKE.

Your letters will still finde me, chez Mr. Charas, apothecaire, rue de Boucherie, Fauxbourg St. Germaine.

LETTER VIII.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD noe sooner don my letter on the other side but I found it answerd by yours of Jul. 25. And though it hath satisfied me that you are very well, and given me new proofs that you are very much my freind, yet it hath put new doubts into me, and methinks I see you going to loose your self. I will say noe worse of it, not knowing how far the matter is gon, else I would aske you whether she were young, old, or middle-aged, each of which is sure to meet you with the hornes of a dilemma. I see you are, what ever you think, hot upon the sent, and if you have nothing else to defend you but those maxims you build on, I feare the close will lead you where you your self will be caught: for be as grave and steady as you please, resolve as much as you will never to goe out of your way nor pace for never a hey nony nony whatsoever, you are not one jott the safer for all this sturdynesse. For beleive it, Sir, this sort of game haveing a designe to be caught, will hunt just at the pursuer's rate, and will goe noe farther before then will just serve to make you follow: and let me assure you upon good authority as honest Tom Bagnall's, that *vivus videnſq. pereo*, is the lamentable ditty of many an honest gent. But if you or the fates have determined (for the fates are still to be accused in the case) if your mettle be up and as bold as Sir Fr. Drake, you will shoote the desperate gulph: yet consider that though the riches of Peru lie that way, how well you can endure the warme navigation of the Mare de Zur, which all travellers assure us is nick-named Pacificum. But hold, I goe to far. All this perhaps, notwithstanding your ancient good principles, will be hereſie to you by that time it comes to England, and therefor I conjure you by our friendship to burne this as soon as you have read it, that it may never rise up in judgment against me. I see one is never sure of one's self, and the time may come when I may resigne my self up to the empire of the soft sex, and abominate my self for these miserable error's. However, as the matter now stands, I have discharged my conscience, and pray doe not let me suffer for it. For I know

you lovers are a sort of people that are bound to sacrifice all to your mistrisses. But to be serious with you, if your heart does hang that way I wish you good luck. May Hymen be as kinde to you as ever he was to any body, and then I'm sure you will be much happier then any forlorne batchelor can be. If it be like to be, I beg you to continue your care of my intereſt in the caſe, and remember it is for one that knows how to value the quiet and retirement you are going to quit. You have noe more to doe for me then what lovers uſe to doe upon their owne account, viz. keepe the matter as ſecret and private as you can, and then, when it is ripe and reſolvd, give me but notice, and I ſhall quickly be with you, for 'tis by your directions I ſhall better governe my motions then by the flight of thruſhes and field-fares. Some remains of my cough, and ſomething like a charge is fallen into my hands lately here, will, if nothing elſe happen, keepe me out probably longer then the time you mention. But not knowing whether the aire of France will ever quite remove my old companion or noe, I ſhall neglect that uncertainty upon the conſideration of ſoe comfortable an importance; and for the other affaire I have here, if you pleaſe to let me heare from you ſome times how matters are like to goe, I ſhall be able to order that well enough to come at the time you ſhall thinke ſeaſonable. Whatever happens, I wiſh you all the happineſſe of one or tother condition, for I am, very perfectly,

Deare Sir,
Your moſt humble
And obedient ſervant,
JOHN LOCKE.

I am very glad to heare that Dr. Sydenham is getting out of this long fit. Pray remember me kindely to him. My ſervice alſo to Mr. Firmin, and the reſt of my freinds at your end of the town.

I ſhall take care of your Tully, and be very glad of any other commands from you.

Theſe
For Dr. John Mapletoft, at his lodgings in Greſham Colledg, London.

LETTER VIII.

Mr. LOCKE to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

DEARE SIR, (Date torn off).

I AM exceeding glad you have paid me my letter. Not that I think I put you in my debt by mine, but yet I tell you 'tis ſtill a ſatisfaction to have to doe with people that goe (——) one's reach, nor doe not run their country. I am therfor pleaſed to finde you ſtill at Greſham Colledg ( ) count a much better lodging, not only than the fineſt church-yard in London, but even then the beſt houſe in Montpelier; and I ſhould have taken it mighty ill of your lungs to have ſent you of an errant thither, eſpecially at a time when I had patched up mine ſoe well as to hope they would hold your ſtrong London air, and allow me again the happyneſs of your converſation after another faſhon than this nigardly way of letter. You obleige me by the promiſe you give me that I ſhall finde you plump at my returne. I deſire it may not be interpreted by comparing yourſelf with me, for I doubt whether all the ortilans in France be able to communicate to me one grain of their fat, and I ſhall be well enough at my eaſe if when I returne I can but maintaine this poore tenement of mine in the ſame repaire it is at preſent, without hope ever to finde it much better. For I expect not that Dr. Time ſhould be half ſoe favourable to my crazy body as it has been to you in your late diſeaſe. 'Tis a good marke, but may have other dangers in it; for uſually thoſe whom that old winged gentleman helps up the hill, are not yet got out of the reach of the winged boy who does ſuch miſchief with his bow and arrows. You ſee I conclude you keep your word, and that you are by this time not only well but in good plight. I intend very ſpeedily to come and ſee, ſo that if you have any more commiſſions for me here, I beſeech you ſend them by the firſt opportunity, which I hope to give you a good account of without the convoy of 5000 to guard me home: and, to tell you truly, I have ſuch an eſteeme for the gent. on this ſide the water, and their country, that I would not have them give themſelves the trouble to come and ſee me in our vilanous country of England, but ſtay at home and enjoy the paradiſe they have *chez eux*. Dr. Bugden is very well all but his old maladie, which he has ſome little but not violent fits of ſome times. He preſents you his ſervice. The ——— you have with you, may be, for aught I know, a very able man. But this is certaine he is modeſt too, and does not over-value himſelf, ſince he would paſs for another; for he is one I never yet ſaw in my life, and therfore you may believe 'tis not he that was treated with for Dr. Bugden. He is here in town, and I ſaw him

him but yesterday, and here inclosed I have sent you his address which he gave me himself. My service to our good friend, when you see him; I writ to him since I came to Paris, but have not heard from him. My service also to our friend in Southampton fields. I am perfectly,

Sir,

Your most affectionate
Humble servant,

J. LOCKE.

LETTER III.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

London, the 3d May, 1684.

DEAR SIR,

I COULD not possibly resist so fair an opportunity, as Mr. Taylor, the bearer hereof, gives me of writing to you. The true freindship I have for you makes me interest myself in all your concerns, and I cannot but rejoyce that you are fixed to your satisfaction, though I suffer for the want of your good company; and I have that concern for the welfare of the public, as patiently to submit when I am sure such sensible advantages will accrue to it. Mr. Taylor, Sir, desired me to recommend him to your acquaintance, and he being to settle at Ipswich, is not ignorant of the advantages of your friendship. I have known him ever since I have had the happiness to be related to my Lord Berkley's family, and have always found him a man of a very good temper, and to have given sufficient proofs of his good conduct; which good qualities being joined with sobriety and learning, as they make him in a great measure fit for the great character he bears of being one of God's immediate servants, so I am sure they will intitle him to your respect; and if I have the vanity to think that your esteem of him will not be lessened by my recommendation, your pardon is due to the presumption of one that sincerely loves you. Pray be so kind as to let me know the state of my aunt Applewhite's condition, not as if you enquired from me, but from yourself; one of her sons I have provided, and in the last hard weather sent her 5l. I shall do much as you shall advise me. My humble service to Mrs. Mapletoft. No man wishes you more real happiness then,

Sir,

Your most affectionate freind
and servant,

R. NELSON.

To my worthy freind Dr. Mapletoft, att Ipswitch.

LETTER IV.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

THOUGH, Sir, I have not yet answered your letter, yet I took care to satisfy the contents of them, and have paid to Mr. Firmin 15l. 10s. which pays all the debts and includes the quarteridge besides: for the time to come if you will be pleased to give me credit every quarter-day, I will be sure to repay it here to Mr. Firmin; which I desire to be put in mind of, not only as it may prove an help to my memory, but also as it may secure me your correspondence four times a year. I am sorry any reason has prevailed with my aunt to neglect her duty to God in the public worship. Pray satisfie yourself of her amendment in that particular, or else she will incurr my displeasure; and if you please let her know that except I have a good account of her attendance at Church, I shall be discouraged in my kindness to her. The character I have had of her makes me think her very unfit for keeping a school, but if she cannot employ herself otherwaies 'tis better then being idle. The Court is come to be my neighbour att St. James, where 'twill continue till Easter Munday, before which time 'tis expected the Queen-Dowager will be removed to Somerset-house. Two days ago arrived the Duke of Ormond, and was received by the King with all posible demonstrations of kindness and civility. The common topicks of discourse at Court are the business of the Coronation and the Election of Parliament men, neither of which subjects can afford you any news, unless you would be diverted by the ridiculous claims that are made by several that hold lands of the Crown. My humble service to Mrs. Mapletoft. I am, Sir,

Your most affectionate
Humble servant,

R. NELSON.

London, 4th April, 1685.

To Dr. Mapletoft, att Ipswich, in Suffolk.

An ACCOUNT of JESSE RAMSDEN.

JESSE RAMSDEN was born at Halifax, in the county of York, the 6th of October 1730. His earlier studies excited in him an extreme desire of dedicating himself to the pursuit of literature, and the favourite objects which first struck his

his youthful mind were hiſtory and antiquities. Mathematics and chemiſtry next engaged his attention; but his father, who was a clothier, preſſing him to follow ſome trade, he continued at home, in an employment not too well ſuited to him, till he was one-and-twenty.

At this period young Ramſden came to London in queſt of ſome occupation more worthy his genius. Amongſt other things, he applied himſelf to engraving, under the tuition of Burton. In this ſituation a fortunate circumſtance led him to the object for which Nature ſeems to have deſigned him—the improvement of aſtronomical inſtruments; for the invention and conſtruction of which he undoubtedly ranks the firſt in Europe. In the courſe of his employment, mathematical inſtruments were frequently brought to him to be engraved. The more he examined them the more he noticed their defects, and a ſecret inſtinct prompted him to wiſh to remove them. This wiſh was followed by a reſolution to attempt it. He ſoon made himſelf maſter of the file and the lathe, and even of working glaſſes; and in 1763 made inſtruments for Siſſon, Dollond, Nairne, Adams, and others. About 1768 he opened a ſhop for himſelf in the Haymarket *. At this period he formed the deſign of examining every aſtronomical inſtrument in uſe, in order to correct thoſe which, founded on good principles, were faulty only in their conſtruction, and to proſcribe thoſe which were defective in both points.

The reflecting quadrant, or ſextant of Hadley, ſo much uſed by Engliſh ſeamen, appeared to Mr. Ramſden the moſt uſeful inſtrument of its kind; but it was at this time extremely imperfect. The eſſential parts of it had not a ſufficient degree of ſolidity; the friction at the centre was too great, and in general the alidada might be moved ſeveral minutes without any change in the poſition of the mirror; the diviſions were commonly very inaccurate, and Mr Ramſden found that Abbé de la Caille did not exceed the truth in eſtimating at five minutes the error to which an obſerver was liable in taking the diſtance between the moon and a ſtar; an error capable of producing a miſtake of fifty leagues in the longitude. On this account Mr. Ramſden changed the principle of conſtruction of the centre, and made the inſtrument in ſuch a manner as never to give an error of more than half a minute; and he has now brought them to ſuch a degree of perfection as to warrant it not more than ſix ſeconds in a ſextant of fifteen inches. Since the time of having improved them, Mr. Ramſden has already † conſtructed 983; and in ſeveral which have been carried to the Eaſt Indies and America, the deficiency has been found no greater at their return than it had been determined by examinations before their being taken out. Mr. Ramſden has made them from fifteen inches to an inch and a half, in the latter of which the minutes are eaſily diſtinguiſhable; but he prefers for general uſe thoſe of ten inches, as being more eaſily handled than the greater, and at the ſame time capable of equal accuracy.

The invention of a machine for dividing mathematical inſtruments was requiſite, and to this Mr. Ramſden turned his thoughts with ſucceſs. Thoſe hitherto in uſe were very inaccurate. Graham and Bird uſed the dividers. The latter made a ſecret of his method: but before the Board of Longitude had purchaſed it, to make it public, Mr. Ramſden had invented for himſelf a method, and ſurpaſſed Bird in accuracy. For great works he ſtill uſes the dividers; but for common inſtruments they require too much time. He was ten years in bringing to perfection his engine, which unites the two properties of ſpeed and facility, and is no ſmall proof of the ſuperior talents of its inventor. With it a ſextant may be divided in the ſpace of twenty minutes; and for thoſe who may not chooſe to procure themſelves the engine, Mr. Ramſden engages to divide any ſextant for three ſhillings. This engine was laid before the Board of Longitude by Dr. Shepherd. A premium of ſix hundred guineas was given to the inventor by the Board; and a deſcription of the engine, with a plate of it, was publiſhed in 1777. This edition was burnt by accident, and we are informed, that M. de la Lande intends to have it reprinted, and a plate of the machine engraved, at Paris. The Board has frequently given greater premiums for inventions of leſs merit and utility: but the greateſt men do not always meet the greateſt rewards. Newton indeed was appointed Maſter of the Mint; but it is ſaid, that he was not indebted for this ſolely to his merit. Mr. Ramſden has

* Ever ſince 1775 Mr. Ramſden has lived in Piccadilly.

† September 1, 1788.

alſo

alſo made an inſtrument for dividing right lines, a deſcription of which has been publiſhed.

Whilſt Mr. Ramſden was employed on his engine for dividing mathematical inſtruments, he alſo turned his attention to the improvement of various inſtruments which were capable of it. The theodolite was formerly nothing but a glaſs turning on a circle, divided into ſpaces of three minutes; but in the hands of Mr. Ramſden it is become a new and accurate inſtrument, equally uſeful for meaſuring heights and taking plans. The moſt admirable theodolite that has ever been conſtructed was made by him for Major-General Roy, for the purpoſe of meaſuring the ſeries of triangles in England, which were to form a connection with thoſe meaſured in France. Though this is only of eighteen inches radius, its accuracy is ſo great as not to admit an error of a ſingle ſecond. It has two glaſſes turning on an horizontal axis, with which may conſequently be meaſured the angles between objects of greater or leſs degrees of elevation, being brought to the horizon. The General has juſt meatured the angle which the polar ſtar forms with the ſides of his triangles, in order to obtain the convergence of meridians as it actually is on the oblate ſpheroid of the earth. From theſe operations it is already ſhewn that the difference of meridians between the two obſervatories of Paris and Greenwich is 9′ 20″.

Mr. Ramſden has brought to remarkable perfection the barometer for meaſuring the heights of mountains. He has ſhewn M. de Luc, that it was the ſummit of the column of mercury, not the part in contact with the tube, the height of which ſhould be obſerved: this in his barometer may be aſcertained to the hundredth part of a line, and the elevation of a mountain determined to a foot nearly. He has engraved a table to accompany his barometers, which gives the height of a place from that of the inſtrument without the trouble of a calculation, and this for all the different degrees of temperature. He has alſo, in a moſt ingenious manner, reduced to the greateſt ſimplicity the apparatus for the conveyance and ſupport of this portable barometer.

Various inſtruments for philoſophical purpoſes have been executed by Mr. Ramſden, and all with ſome improvements. For inſtance: an electrical machine; a manometer for meaſuring the denſity of the air; an inſtrument for meaſuring an inacceſſible diſtance, which does not require the meaſuring a baſe; aſſay balances, which turn with the ten thouſandth part of the weight uſed; levels of an extreme ſenſibility; the dynameter, with which he meaſures the magnifying power of a lens; and to theſe might be added others, any one of which a common artiſt would think ſufficient to eſtabliſh his reputation, but of ſeveral of which Mr. Ramſden thinks ſo little as ſcarcely to ſeem conſcious that they deſerve notice.

The pyrometer for meaſuring the dilatation of bodies by heat has alſo employed the talents of Mr. Ramſden, as may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1785, and in the deſcription printed at Paris on account of the baſe meaſured for the triangles of Major-General Roy. That gentleman obſerved a grand defect in the pyrometers in uſe; that of the bodies employed in the experiment not being ſufficiently ſeparate. He has diſcovered a method of comparing, by means of his microſcopic pyrometer, a body expoſed to any degree of heat or cold with the ſame body in its natural ſtate; and by a micrometer adapted to the microſcope he meaſures the variations with a degree of accuracy hitherto unknown, and which has given the meaſure of a baſe with ten times as much preciſion as in any one that had before been meaſured. On this occaſion, as on all others, has Mr. Ramſden diſplayed that innate talent of diſcovering the eſſential defects of an inſtrument, and correcting them by the moſt certain and ſimple means, which nature muſt give, art can never acquire.

The ſcience of optics is not leſs indebted to him. He has acquired a new and accurate method of correcting the aberration of ſphericity and refrangibility in compound eye-glaſſes, applicable to all kinds of aſtronomical inſtruments. Opticians had imagined this purpoſe might be effected by making the image of the object fall between the two eye-glaſſes; but this was attended with great inconvenience, as the eye-glaſs could not be touched without affecting the value of the parts of the micrometer. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Ramſden ſet out with a very ſimple experiment, namely, that the borders of an image ſeen through a priſm are more faintly coloured in proportion as the image is nearer it. This led him to attempt placing the two eye-glaſſes between the eye and the image of the object, without omitting to correct the two aberrations, which he has accompliſhed

pliſhed by placing the glaſſes in a manner altogether different from the common one, and altering the radii of the curves.

Mr. Ramſden has alſo invented a reflecting objective micrometer, which is deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society for 1779. In this are pointed out the inconveniencies and inaccuracy of that firſt invented by Bouguer in 1748, in which the different poſitions of the eye with reſpect to the pencil of light, cauſe the two images to appear ſometimes to touch, at others to recede from each other, or both alternately by a kind of oſcillatory motion. He perceived alſo, that the aberration of the rays, which rendered the objects ill-defined, increaſed the inconvenience of that inſtrument. He thought it adviſeable therefore to ſubſtitute the principle of reflection to that of refraction. This inſtrument, not leſs ſimple than ingenious, contains no mirror or glaſs but thoſe neceſſary to the teleſcope; and the ſeparation of the two images depends ſolely on the inclination of the mirrors, not on the focus.

He has, however, turned his attention to the improvement of the refracting micrometer; and the fortunate idea of placing this micrometer preciſely in the conjugate focus of the firſt eye-glaſs, inſtead of on the ſide of the object-glaſs, ſuggeſted itſelf to his mind. By this means the contrary refractions of the two ſemi-lenſes, and of the whole lens, correct the error that takes place in the objective micrometer, in which the image depends only on the focus of the two ſemi-lenſes; and, the image being already conſiderably magnified before it falls on the micrometer, the refraction and imperfection of the glaſſes can occaſion no ſenſible error in the meaſure of the angles. It is true that the field of the micrometer muſt be leſs in this poſition than if it were near the object-glaſs; but Mr. Ramſden has contrived to throw an uniform degree of light on the images in every part of the field. With this micrometer the diameters of planets may be meaſured in every direction: it may be fitted to all kinds of achromatic glaſſes: it may be brought nearer to the object-glaſs, or carried farther from it, ſo as to render viſion diſtinct; and it may be withdrawn from the tube containing the eye-glaſſes, ſo as to uſe the teleſcope without the micrometer. All theſe advantages make Mr. Ramſden's micrometers highly valued, and the aſtronomer who has one of them may eſteem himſelf fortunate.

In 1786, Mr. Ramſden was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society; an honour by no means unmerited, nor has it abated his ardour for his favourite purſuits.

The objects hitherto noticed have not been the moſt important of Mr. Ramſden's works. The tranſit inſtrument and the quadrant have received freſh improvements in his hands. The equatorial, firſt made by Siſſon and a little improved by Short, has been greatly improved by Mr. Ramſden. In the firſt place, he has rejected the endleſs ſcrew, which preſſing on the centre deſtroyed its accuracy; he has made the centre of the baſe the centre of gravity; he has contrived all the movements to take place in all directions; he has pointed out the means of rectifying the inſtrument in all its parts; and he has added to it a very ingenious little inſtrument for aſcertaining or correcting the effect of refraction. This invention was conſiderably prior to that which Mr. Dollond has given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Mr. Ramſden has procured a patent for his equatorial: but the beſt method of preventing others from imitating it would be to ſupply the demand for them by making a greater number himſelf. Mr. Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Bute, a particular friend to Mr. Ramſden, has publiſhed a deſcription of this machine; but the inventive genius of Mr. Ramſden does not often ſuffer him to execute the ſame inſtrument many times in the ſame manner; and very frequently has he broken to pieces inſtruments, which, after having coſt a conſiderable ſum, have not ſucceeded to his wiſh.

The greateſt equatorial ever yet attempted is that which he is at preſent making for Sir William Shuckburgh, on which he has been employed theſe nine years. The circle of declinations is four feet in diameter, ſo that they may be obſerved nearly to a ſecond. The glaſs is placed between ſix pillars, which form the axis of the machine, and turn round by two pivots placed on two blocks of ſtone.

The tranſit inſtrument is uſed in all the great obſervatories of Europe, but Mr. Ramſden has made many improvements in it. He has invented a method of throwing light on the threads, by making it paſs along the axis of the inſtrument. The reflector is placed interiorly and obliquely in the middle; it takes nothing from the opening of the object-glaſs, and, as the light paſſes through a coloured priſm, which may be moved at will, it may be increaſed or diminiſhed.

For the verification of this eſſential inſtrument, Mr. Ramſden does not employ the ſpirit-level, which he does not very highly

highly eſteem, as incapable of the accuracy he always aims at. His method is to ſuſpend a plumb-line before the glaſs placed vertically. This line paſſes through two points marked on two pieces fixed at the top and bottom of the glaſs, one of which is moveable in a ſmall degree. The line is quite detached from the glaſs, and when it anſwers to the ſame points in the two different ſituations of the glaſs, it is evident, that the axis is horizontal, as has been remarked by Mr. de la Lande, in his aſtronomy. But what is moſt new and ingenious in this method is, that the line ſometimes paſſes only through the images of the points, formed in the focus of a ſmall lens, becauſe he is occaſionally obliged to place the line at ſome diſtance from the inſtrument; but its accuracy is not diminiſhed, nor is there any parallax. "It is not the point I ſhall make uſe of," ſaid he once jocularly, "but its *ghoſt*."

The meridian glaſſes of Mr. Ramſden, ſuch as he has made for Blenheim, Manheim and Dublin, and ſuch as he is making for Paris and Gotha, are remarkable for the excellence of their object-glaſſes. With that at Dublin, Mr. Uſher obſerved ſtars of the fourth magnitude at mid-day, and thoſe of the third very nearly in conjunction with the ſun. Theſe glaſſes are eight feet in length.

The mural quadrant is the moſt important inſtrument uſed in aſtronomy; and in this Mr. Ramſden has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the accuracy of his diviſions, and by the manner in which he finiſhes the planes by working them in a vertical poſition. He places the plumb-line behind the inſtrument, that there may be no neceſſity for removing it when we take an obſervation near the zenith. His manner of ſuſpending the glaſs, and that of throwing light on the object-glaſs and on the diviſions at the ſame time, are new, and improvements that deſerve to be noticed. Thoſe of eight feet which he has made for the obſervatories of Padua and Vilna, have been examined by Mr. Maſkelyne: the greateſt error does not exceed two ſeconds and a half. That of the ſame ſize for the obſervatory of Milan is in a very advanced ſtate.

The mural quadrant, of ſix feet, at Blenheim is a moſt admirable inſtrument. It is fixed to four pillars, which turn on two pivots, ſo that it may be put to the north and to the ſouth in one minute. No one could be more worthy of poſſeſſing ſo beautiful and perfect an inſtrument than the Duke of Marlborough, whom no aſtronomer by profeſſion excels in zeal, aſſiduity, or accuracy. It was for this inſtrument Mr. Ramſden invented a method of rectifying the arc of ninety degrees, on which an able Aſtronomer had ſtarted ſome difficulties; but by means of an horizontal line and a plumb-line, forming a kind of croſs, without touching the circle, he ſhewed him, that there was not an error of a ſingle ſecond in the ninety degrees; and that the difference was occaſioned by a mural quadrant of Bird, in which the arc of ninety degrees was too great by ſeveral ſeconds, and which had never been rectified by ſo nice a method as that of Mr. Ramſden.

But the quadrant is not the inſtrument which ſtands higheſt in Mr. Ramſden's opinion; it is the complete circle: and he has demonſtrated to M. de la Lande, that the former muſt be laid aſide, if we would arrive at the utmoſt exactneſs of which an obſervation is capable. His principal reaſons are: 1ſt, The leaſt variation in the centre is perceived by the two diametrically oppoſite points. 2dly, The circle being worked on the turn, the ſurface is always of the greateſt accuracy, which it is impoſſible to obtain in the quadrant. 3dly, We may always have two meaſures of the ſame arc, which will ſerve for the verification of each other. 4thly, The firſt point of the diviſion may be verified every day with the utmoſt facility. 5thly, The dilatation of the metal is uniform, and cannot produce any error. 6thly, This inſtrument is a meridian glaſs at the ſame time. 7thly, It alſo becomes a moveable azimuth circle by adding an horizontal circle beneath its axis, and then gives the refractions independent of the menſuration of time.

Mr. Ramſden is juſt finiſhing a circle of five feet for the Obſervatory at Palermo. He then deſigns to execute one for the Obſervatory at Paris, for which he has received the moſt preſſing ſolicitations from M. de la Lande. He then hopes to finiſh that for Dublin, which is already very forward, and is of twelve feet. One of ſeven or eight feet, however, is ſufficient to obtain an exactneſs to half a ſecond, as in the zenith ſector uſed for the niceſt obſervations of the figure of the earth.

Every one who has ſeen it muſt have remarked with great ſatisfaction the ingenious manner in which the axis is ſupported, preventing the friction of the pivots; and particularly the new invention of Mr. Ramſden for rendering the

axis

axis perfectly horizontal, by means of a plumb-line which is situated without the machine: his inventive genius has exercised itself on this new problem, and solved it in the completest manner.

That every part of his instruments may be fabricated under his own inspection, Mr. Ramsden has in his workshops men of every branch of trade necessary for completing them. Each man is constantly employed on the same work, and thus arrives at the greatest nicety in executing it; yet, notwithstanding its perfection, which ought to enhance the profits of the artist, Mr. Ramsden sells his instruments at a less price than any other person in London, sometimes even one-third lower. Though he has near sixty men constantly employed in his workshops, it is not possible for him to supply readily the demands he has from all parts of the world: this many foreigners have experienced in the difficulty of procuring his instruments.

No one can be more diligent, or less eager in the pursuit of wealth or pleasure, than Mr. Ramsden. He is extremely frugal, and, unless vexed, civil, complaisant, and affable, in a high degree. Loved and esteemed amongst his intimates at home, his talents have not failed to procure him abroad that reputation which he so justly deserves.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

AIR BALLOONS.

(With a PLATE.)

A Correspondent has obliged us with the following quotation from a scarce book, incontrovertibly proving that the subject of BALLOONS had been investigated long before the FRENCH AERONAUTS and LUNARDI entertained the Public with a practical succession of these useless phænomena.

EXTRACTS from a work entitled, "Collegium Experimentale, sive Curiosum, &c. &c. secundâ vice publicum adspicere volunt Johannes Christophorus Sturmius *, &c.—Norimbergæ, Sumptibus Wolfgangi Mauritii Endteri. Typis Johannis Ernesti Adelbulneri. Anno MDCCI."

"TENTAMEN X.

"*Inventum P. Francisci Lanæ singulare, hoc est, naviculæ per aerem remis velisque agendæ possibilitatem, planiore ac simpliciore modo commonstrans.*"

After XII. articles, comprehending Experiments, Remarks, &c. our author proceeds—

"XIII. His ita demonstratis, plena tandem Fr. Lanæ mens ac totum hoc aeronauticum artificium, in compendio exposita sunt: si nimirum navicula è leviore materia parata suspenderetur è quatuor pluribusve ejusmodi globis evacuatis (*Vid. fig.* XLII.) quarum singulæ homini uni aut binis deportandis sufficerent, ita necessariò ipsam.

1. Anchoris solutam unà cum vectoribus in altum recta elevatum iri.

2. Nec tamen, si satis onusta fuerit, ad extrema aëris evehendam (prout quidem nostram naviculam sub aquis suspensam tenebant globi vitrei, ipsam earum summitatem supergressi, nec infrà eam ullibi, ob urgentem aquæ gravitatem consistere valentes) quia aër, quo superior est, eò sit levior, & consequenter, alicubi levitate machinæ, illi æqualis, eam intra se, atque multo infra supremam superficiem, pendulam servaret.

3. Remis agi velisque ipsam non aliter atque in aquis posse, quia aër, etiamsi facillime cedens, tantundem tamen resisteret remis à parte postica, quantum ab anteriore naviculæ cursui obstaret; eâdem adeò servatâ, quæ obtinet in aquis proportione.

4. Procellarum metum vitæque pericula, hic non fore tanta, saltem haud majora, quam in vulgaribus navigationibus, quia primò, quando et quoties luberet, intromisso paulatim per epistomia et claviculas in hunc finem paratas, in sphæras hausta aëre, portum petere terrasque legere liceret; secundò alligati naviculæ homines ipsâ, licet valdè commotâ, excidere tamen haud possent; ac tertiò ipsa quoque navi-

* John Christopher Sturm was born at Hippolstein, in 1635; and became Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Altorf, where he died in 1703. He was Author of several mathematical works, such as *Mathesis Enucleata*, 1 vol. 8vo. and *Mathesis Juvenilis*, 2 large vols. 8vo.

cula

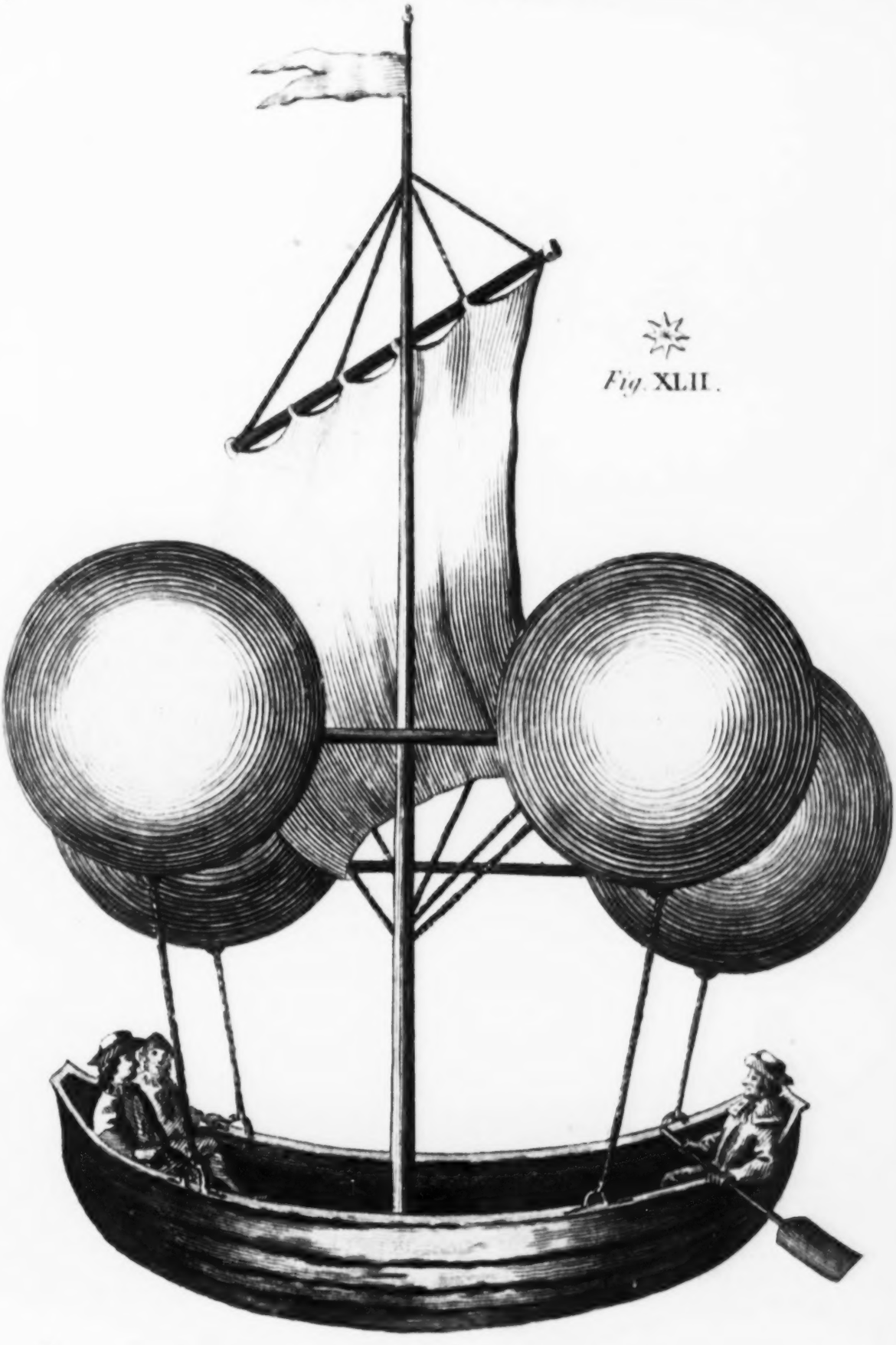

Fig. XLII.

An AIR BALLOON

invented in the last Century.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill 1st March 1784

cula ſubverti nunquam valeret, ſphæris quippe levioribus ſemper ſupernatantibus, &c. quæ apud ipſum Authorem videri volebamus." P. 65, 66.

Again in the ſame Author's "Tentaminum Collegii Curioſi Quædam Appendices ſive Auctaria, &c." at the end of the foregoing work. See p. 97.

"Ego verò cui genius ac lubido ſemper fuit inveniendi res difficillimas, perenni ſtudio ad hoc contendens, pluto me obtinuiſſe quem intenderam, modum faciendi machinam aëre in ſpecie leviorem, ita ut non ipſa tantum propria levitate ſua in aërem ſublevetur, ſed et homines ſupra ſe, aut quodcunque pondus aliud, portare poſſit; neque credo me faliere animum, quandoquidem rem omnem experimentis certis confirmo & demonſtratione quadam infallibili è lib. undecimo Euclidis, pro tali habita ab omnibus Mathematicis. Præmittam igitur primum aliquas ſuppoſitiones & ex his poſtea deducam modum practicum fabricandi hanc navem, quæ ſi non merebitur, ut Argo Jaſonis navis, inter ſtellas reponi, verſus ipſas nihilominus ſua ſponte ſubſilict."

Here our Author proceeds to develope his plan; but as it covers about nine quarto pages very cloſely printed, we muſt refer our curious readers to the book itſelf, when they chance to meet with it.

It is remarkable that the term BALLOON is not a new one.

In the *Ship-wracke of Jonas*, one of the Poems tranſlated from Du Bartas by J. Sylveſter, 4to. 1592, is the following couplet.

"Againſt one ſhip that ſkips from ſtars to ground,
"From wave to wave (like *windy Balloones* bound), &c."

ORIGINAL LETTER from Mr. JAMES HERVEY,

AUTHOR OF THE MEDITATIONS.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

DEAR MR. T———,

YOUR laſt gave me hopes of the ſpeedy receipt of another letter. It was ſhort, and you ſeemed to promiſe a ſupplement, in pleaſing expectation of which I have waited thus long. But now my pen refuſes to be reſtrained; it will be denied a very pleaſing employ no longer, and therefore writes to the friend whom its maſter honours and loves from his very ſoul.

I preſume this ticket will find you at Brynſworthy, that agreeable ſeat, where, three years ago, I paſſed ſeveral delightful weeks. O! when ſhall I ſpend my hours of converſation ſo much to my improvement!—Methinks amidſt kind and edifying conference we experience what the Poet ſo beautifully expreſſes,

Gratior it dies,
Et ſoles melius nitent.

How great, then, will be the bliſs, how divine the enjoyments, when through Jeſus the living way we are introduced into the heavenly Jeruſalem, join the innumerable company of Angels, and take ſome humble place among the ſpirits of juſt men,—*juſt men*, no longer frail and imperfect, but arrived to the conſummation of holineſs, and made perfect even as he which has called them is perfect! My dear friend, I don't doubt, is looking for the bleſſed day with a joyful faith, and labouring to bring many, many ſouls to a participation of that unknown felicity. May rich and great ſucceſs attend your endeavours; ſucceſs great as your wiſhes; I had almoſt ſaid great as the prize of your high calling.

I very much want to know ſomething relating to the condition and conduct of my old acquaintance. When was you at the Abbey *? What face of affairs in that family? When did you favour Bideford with your company? How goes on the good cauſe among the people lately committed to my care? How are your lectures proſpered at your own and Mr. B——'s churches? Have you heard of Mr. S—? Where is he ſettled, and how does he proceed? Has he learnt what that ſcripture meaneth, and from what it is intended to deter men, *The wicked borroweth not and payeth not again?* Is Mr. W——'s abode in your parts? I hope his manner of life anſwers your expectations of him; I hope your acts of kindneſs and words of exhortation have not been in vain. Have you

* Stoke-Abbey, near Bideford, the ſeat of Paul Orchard, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Callington, and Colonel of the North Devon militia; to whom Mr. Hervey ſtood godfather, and dedicated the ſecond volume of his Meditations.

you received any tidings of, or from, Mr. Walker*? One more queſtion permit me to aſk, and I have done with my interrogatories. Did not a certain Corniſh clergyman take a journey to Exeter ſome time ago on a very particular occaſion†? Was he not ſummoned to appear before the Biſhop of the dioceſe in order to give an account of his behaviour and zeal? If you have any knowledge of this extraordinary affair (and I believe it will be impoſſible to apply to one who knows it more perfectly) be pleaſed to favour me with a narrative of its occaſion, its circumſtances, and its iſſue: I imagine an anſwer to this one query will furniſh materials for a very long letter.

We had this week a very heavy ſtorm of rain, attended with a ſurpriſing darkneſs, awful thunders and fierce lightnings. At a celebrated fair that was held upon a ſpacious common in this neighbourhood ſeveral perſons were ſtruck down with the flaſhes, and one poor man with two horſes killed upon the ſpot: this terrible accident dampt the jovial ſpirit of the place, ſtopt for a while the circulation of commerce, and turned their feſtivity into fear. The Believer, I think, ſhould rather receive comfort from theſe alarming phenomena, than be overwhelmed with horror. All ſuch wonderful and portentous appearances of nature may be ſaid to preach the Goſpel to a believing mind; they tend both to convince him and to comfort him. *Convince* him that he is prodigiouſly corrupt and exceſſively guilty; ſo guilty that nothing leſs than the humiliation and ſufferings of that mighty Being who commandeth the waters, nothing leſs than the incarnation and death of that glorious God who maketh the thunder, could expiate his tranſgreſſions: amazing conſideration, more effectual to humble the enlightened ſoul than the largeſt and blackeſt catalogue of ſins! *Comfort him*, becauſe they tell of the glories of the Saviour; they declare the majeſty of the Redeemer; the thunders are events frequent of his Excellency, and the lightnings diſplay his Sovereignty; conſequently they ſhew in a moſt emphatical manner how unutterably precious his blood, how infinitely meritorious his righteouſneſs, and how perfectly his people are!

I congratulate you, dear Sir, and my country in general, on the late moſt important and happy victory obtained by the gallant Duke of Cumberland: we can never be ſufficiently thankful to the God of the armies of Iſrael for turning the ſcale of war in our favour at that ever-memorable engagement. O what a diſmal ſcene of deſolation and bloodſhed! What a perfect Aceldama had our country in all probability been, if the Lord, mighty in battle, had not been on our ſide! Certainly we may date the enjoyment of our religion from that critical, that deciſive event. O that we may alſo date from the ſame period the beginning of a national reformation, and of an univerſal gratitude to our Almighty Deliverer!

My little Piece entitled *Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections on a Flower Garden*, has been publiſhed a conſiderable time. I have taken the liberty to dedicate it to Miſs R—— T——, and was I near, or had I opportunity of conveyance, would deſire Miſs C—— T——‡ to accept one of the books. The thing, I am told, finds acceptance with the Public; greater indeed than I

* The late Rev. Samuel Walker, A. B. Curate of Truro, author of ſeveral pious tracts and ſermons; he was a very exemplary character.

† The circumſtance of which Mr. Hervey here enquires, was briefly this: A Clergyman (we believe the Rev. Mr. Walker juſt mentioned) being called on to viſit a Gentleman, his pariſhioner, who lay at the point of death, found him a profeſſed, as his life had always proved him to be a practical, *Atheiſt*, nor could all the Miniſter's pathetic exhortations and earneſt remonſtrances prevail to the rectifying his perverted mind; but to his grief he ſaw him breathe his laſt unconvinced of the truth of religion, the exiſtence of a God, and a future ſtate. Having been a witneſs to ſo melancholy a ſpectacle, when the Clergyman came to read the burial ſervice over the unhappy man's reliques, he omitted thoſe paſſages which mention the death of the deceaſed as an happy change, and as an evident mark of the peculiar favor of God. The conſequence of this omiſſion was an information againſt the Miniſter to the Biſhop (Lavington) of Exeter, on the part of the friends of the deceaſed. But on account of the Clergyman's known good character, and his own repreſentation of the caſe, he ſuffered no other trouble than that of a journey to Exeter, and the abuſe of the evil-minded.

This inſtance, however, is one, among many, to prove the neceſſity of a reformation in the eſtabliſhed religious formulary.

‡ The Clergyman's daughter to whom this letter was addreſſed.

durſt

durſt expect. Mr. Richardſon, the author of Pamela, is my printer; 750 copies are ſtruck off; the Printer and Writer are joint adventurers with regard to pecuniary advantages, if any ſuch ſhould accrue from the ſale. If at ſome very leiſure moment you ſhould happen to caſt a glance upon the lines, mark, dear Sir, their blemiſhes, correct their improprieties, and improve them into a greater meetneſs for public uſe, in caſe a ſecond edition ſhould be demanded. O may they tend in ſome ſmall degree to awaken my readers into a ſerious concern for their eternal ſtate, and lead their minds to the work of ages, the hope of all the ends of the earth, Jeſus Chriſt! May they, under the propitious influences of grace, anſwer this deſirable end, or elſe let them ſhare the fate of literary rubbiſh, and be ſwept away into utter oblivion!

Be pleaſed to make my moſt reſpectful and affectionate compliments acceptable to Mrs. T——: I wiſh Miſs T—— may be a living picture of that amiable and virtuous woman, whoſe price is above rubies. If your truſty friend Mr. B—— is with you, pray tell him I love him, becauſe he loves Mr. T——. I hope Miſs E—— has a more confirmed ſtate of health, and great joy in God her Saviour. Should you enquire after my ſtate, you will find a deſcription of it Judges viii. 4. "Faint, yet purſuing." Ceaſe not, dear Sir, to pray that the hands which hang down may be lifted up, and the feeble knees ſtrengthened, to walk in the way everlaſting.

Let it not be long before dear Mr. T—— with a letter delights, animates, and comforts his moſt obliged and affectionate friend,

JAMES HERVEY.

Weſton, June 28, 1746.

P. S. In your laſt you enquired after a very holy woman, whoſe name is *Mary*. I have aſked Dr. Doddridge about her; he declined giving me a particular account of her intercourſes with Heaven, and only ſaid that ſhe was a very ſincere and devout ſoul, but ſomewhat addicted to chimerical and extravagant imaginations. The Doctor deſired to tranſmit his cordial good wiſhes and ſervice to yourſelf and ſpouſe.

The author of the aforegoing letter was certainly a very worthy man, exemplary divine, and ingenious writer. If, thro' bodily infirmities, he was at times tinctured with a little too much melancholy enthuſiaſm, yet no one can charge extravagance upon his name or writings. Though he was one of the firſt *Methodiſts*, as they were called, at Oxford, he never gave into the wild follies of thoſe who afterwards engroſſed that appellation. The Doctors Blair and Johnſon have, in particular, diſapproved of his works; but the Public have not regarded their judgment, and I have generally found the Public, after all, to be the beſt critics. John Weſley and his followers have virulently attacked him with the charge of Antinomianiſm on account of his controverſial writings; but the ſhame only rebounded upon themſelves, and the name of Hervey is ſtill revered, and his works will continue to be read.

W.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTES of Mrs. FRANCES BROOKE.

THIS lady, whoſe maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman, and the wife of the Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Colney, in Norfolk; of St. Auguſtine, in the city of Norwich; and Chaplain to the Garriſon of Quebec. She was as remarkable for her gentleneſs and ſuavity of manners as for her literary talents. Her huſband died on the 21ſt of January laſt, and ſhe herſelf expired on the 26th of the ſame month, at Sleaford, where ſhe had retired to the houſe of her ſon, who has preferment in that country. Her diſorder was a ſpaſmodic complaint.

The firſt literary performance we know of her writing, was "The Old Maid," a periodical work, begun November 15, 1755, and continued every Saturday until about the end of July 1756. Theſe papers have ſince been collected into one volume twelves. In the ſame year (1756) ſhe publiſhed "Virginia," a tragedy, with Odes, Paſtorals, and Tranſlations, octavo. In the preface to this publication ſhe aſſigns as a reaſon for its appearance, "that ſhe was precluded from all hopes of ever ſeeing the tragedy brought upon the ſtage by there having been two * ſo lately on the ſame ſubject." "If her's," ſhe adds, "ſhould be found

* Theſe were Virginia, by Mr. Criſp, acted at Drury-lane February 1754; and Apius, by Mr. Moncrief, acted at Covent-garden March 1755.

to have any greater reſemblance to the two repreſented, than the ſameneſs of the ſtory made unavoidable, of which ſhe is not conſcious, it muſt have been accidental on her ſide, as there are many perſons of very diſtinguiſhed rank and unqueſtionable veracity, who ſaw her's in manuſcript before the others appeared, and will witneſs for her, that ſhe has taken no advantage of having ſeen them. She muſt here do Mr. Criſp the juſtice to ſay, that any reſemblance muſt have been equally accidental on his part, as he neither did, nor could ſee her Virginia before his own was played; Mr. Garrick having declined reading her's till Mr. Criſp's was publiſhed." Prefixed to this publication were propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a poetical tranſlation, with notes, of Il Paſtor Fido, a work which probably was never compleated.

In 1763 ſhe publiſhed a novel, intitled, "The Hiſtory of Lady Julia Mandeville," concerning the plan of which there were various opinions, though of the execution there ſeems to have been but one. It was read with much avidity and general approbation. It has been often, however, wiſhed that the cataſtrophe had been leſs melancholy; and of the propriety of this opinion the authoreſs herſelf is ſaid to have been ſatisfied, but did not chuſe to make the alteration. In the ſame year ſhe publiſhed "Letters from Juliet Lady Catesby to her friend Lady Henrietta Campley," tranſlated from the French, 12mo.

She ſoon afterwards * went to Canada with her huſband, who was Chaplain to the Garriſon at Quebec, and there ſaw thoſe romantic ſcenes ſo admirably painted in her next work, intitled "The Hiſtory of Emily Montague," 4 vols. 12mo. 1769. The next year ſhe publiſhed "Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix," in 4 vols. 12mo. On her return to England accidents brought her acquainted with Mrs. Yates, and an intimacy was formed between them which laſted as long as that lady lived; and when ſhe died, Mrs. Brooke did honour to her memory by a eulogium printed in the Gentleman's Magazine. If we are not miſtaken, Mrs. Brooke had with Mrs. Yates for a time ſome ſhare in the Opera Houſe. She certainly had ſome ſhare of the libellous abuſe which the management of that theatre during the above period gave birth to.

We have already ſeen that her firſt play had been refuſed by Mr. Garrick. After the lapſe of ſeveral years ſhe was willing once more to try her fortune at the theatre, and probably relying on the influence of Mrs. Yates to obtain its repreſentation, produced a tragedy which had not the good fortune to pleaſe the Manager. He therefore rejected it, and by that means excited the reſentment of the authoreſs ſo much that ſhe took a ſevere revenge on him in a novel publiſhed in 1777, intitled "The Excurſion," in 2 vols. 12mo. It is not certainly known whether this rejected tragedy is or is not the ſame as was afterwards acted at Covent-garden. If it was, it will furniſh no impeachment of Mr. Garrick's judgment. It ought, however, to be added, that our authoreſs, as is ſaid, thought her invective too ſevere; lamented and retracted it.

In 1771 ſhe tranſlated "Elements of the Hiſtory of England, from the Invaſion of the Romans to the Reign of George II." from the Abbé Millot, in 4 vols. 12mo. In January 1781, the "Siege of Sinope," a tragedy, was acted at Covent-garden. This piece added but little to her reputation, though the principal characters were well ſupported by Mr. Henderſon and Mrs. Yates. It went nine nights, but never became popular; it wanted energy, and had not much originality; there was little to diſapprove, but nothing to admire.

Her next and moſt popular performance was "Rolina," acted at Covent-garden in December 1782. This ſhe preſented to Mr. Harris, and few pieces have been equally ſucceſsful. The ſimplicity of the ſtory, the elegance of the words, and the excellence of the muſic, promiſe a long duration to this drama. Her concluding work was "Marian," acted laſt year at

* The following anecdote has only newſpaper authority for its truth:—The evening before her departure to Canada, ſome friends met at her apartments to take their farewell. Miſs Hannah Moore, Miſs Seward, Mr. Keate, Dr. Johnſon, and Mr. Boſwell, were amongſt her viſitors. As Dr. Johnſon was obliged to leave the company early, he roſe, and, wiſhing her health and happineſs, went ſeemingly away. In a few minutes a ſervant came to acquaint Mrs. Brooke that a gentleman in the parlour wiſhed to ſpeak with her. She accordingly went down ſtairs, where ſhe found the Doctor, who ſaid to her, "Madam, I ſent for you down ſtairs that I might kiſs you, which I did not chuſe to do before ſo much company."

Covent-

Covent-garden with ſome ſucceſs, but very much inferior to Roſina.

Mrs. Brooke is thus celebrated in Mr. Duncombe's FEMINEAD:

What magic powers in Celia's numbers dwell,
Which thus th' unpractis'd breaſt with ardour ſwell
To emulate her praiſe, and tune that lyre,
Which yet no bard was able to inſpire!
With tears her ſuffering Virgin we attend,
And ſympathize with father, lover, friend!
What ſacred rapture in our boſom glows,
When at the ſhrine ſhe offers up her vows!
Mild Majeſty and Virtue's awful power
Adorn her fall and grace her lateſt hour.

CHARACTERS of Dr. LELAND and Dr. JORTIN.

SAID TO BE BY DR. PARR.

[From "Tracts by Dr. WARBURTON and a WARBURTONIAN."]

OF Leland my opinion is not, like the Letter-writer's, founded upon hearſay evidence, nor is it determined ſolely by the great authority of Dr. Johnſon, who always mentioned Dr. Leland with cordial regard and with marked reſpect. It might, perhaps, be invidious for me to hazard a favourable deciſion upon his Hiſtory of Ireland, becauſe the merits of that work have been diſputed by Critics, ſome of whom are, I think, warped in their judgments by literary, others by national, and more, I have reaſon to believe, by perſonal prejudices. But I may with confidence appeal to writings, which have long contributed to public amuſement, and have often been honoured by public approbation—to the Life of Philip, and to the Tranſlation of Demoſthenes, which the Letter-writer profeſſes to have *not* read—to the judicious Diſſertation upon Eloquence, which the Letter-writer *did* vouchſafe to read, before he anſwered it—to the ſpirited Defence of that Diſſertation, which the Letter-writer, *probably*, has read, but never *attempted* to anſwer. The Life of Philip contains many curious reſearches into the principles of government eſtabliſhed among the leading States of Greece; many ſagacious remarks on their inteſtine diſcords; many exact deſcriptions of their moſt celebrated characters, together with an extenſive and correct view of thoſe ſubtle intrigues, and thoſe ambitious projects, by which Philip, at a favourable criſis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal maſtery over the Grecian Republicks. In the Tranſlation of Demoſthenes, Leland unites the man of taſte with the man of learning, and ſhews himſelf to have poſſeſſed, not only a competent knowledge of the Greek language, but that clearneſs in his own conceptions, and that animation in his feelings, which enabled him to catch the real meaning, and to preſerve the genuine ſpirit of the moſt perfect orator that Athens ever produced. Through the Diſſertation upon Eloquence, and the Defence of it, we ſee great accuracy of erudition, great perſpicuity and ſtrength of ſtyle, and, above all, a ſtoutneſs of judgment, which, in traverſing the open and ſpacious walks of literature, diſdained to be led captive, either by the ſorceries of a ſelf-deluded viſionary, or the decrees of a ſelf-created deſpot.

As to Jortin, whether I look back to his verſe, to his proſe, to his critical, or to his theological works, there are few Authors to whom I am ſo much indebted for rational entertainment, or for ſolid inſtruction. Learned he was, without pedantry. He was ingenious, without the affectation of ſingularity. He was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyſs of ſcepticiſm; and a friend to free-enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathleſs wilds of latitudinarianiſm. He had a heart, which never diſgraced the powers of his underſtanding. With a lively imagination, an elegant taſte, and a judgement moſt maſculine and moſt correct, he united the artleſs and amiable negligence of a ſchool-boy. Wit without ill-nature, and ſenſe without effort, he could, at will, ſcatter upon every ſubject; and in every book, the writer preſents us with a near and diſtinct view of the real man.

——*ut omnis*
Votiva pateat tanquam deſcripta tabella
Vita Senis.——Hor. Sat. 1. Lib. 2.

His ſtyle, though inartificial, is ſometimes elevated; though familiar, it is never mean; and though employed upon various topics of theology, ethics, and criticiſm, it is not arrayed in any deluſive reſemblance, either of ſolemnity, from fanatical cant, of profoundneſs, from ſcholaſtic jargon, of preciſion, from the crabbed formalities of cloudy philologiſts,

or

or of refinement, from the technical babble of frivolous Connoiſſeurs.

At the ſhadowy and fleeting reputation which is ſometimes gained by the petty frolics of literary vanity, or the miſchievous ſtruggles of controverſial rage, Jortin never graſped. Truth, which ſome men are ambitious of ſeizing by ſurprize in the trackleſs and dark receſs, he was content to overtake in the broad and beaten path: and in the purſuit of it, if he does not excite our aſtoniſhment by the rapidity of his ſtrides, he, at leaſt, ſecures our confidence by the firmneſs of his ſtep. To the examination of poſitions advanced by others men, he always brought a mind, which neither prepoſſeſſion had ſeduced, nor malevolence polluted. He impoſed not his own conjectures as infallible and irreſiſtible truths, nor endeavoured to give an air of importance to trifles, by dogmatical vehemence. He could ſupport his more ſerious opinions, without the verſatility of a ſophiſt, the fierceneſs of a diſputant, or the impertinence of a buffoon:—more than this—he could *relinquiſh or correct* them with the calm and ſteady dignity of a writer, who, while he yielded ſomething to the arguments of his antagoniſts, was conſcious of retaining enough to command their reſpect. He had too much diſcernment to confound difference of opinion with malignity or dullneſs, and too much candour to inſult where he could not perſuade. Though his ſenſibilities were neither coarſe nor ſluggiſh, he yet was exempt from thoſe fickle humours, thoſe rankling jealouſies, and that reſtleſs waywardneſs, which men of the brighteſt talents are too prone to indulge. He carried with him, into every ſtation in which he was placed, and every ſubject which he explored, a ſolid greatneſs of ſoul, which could ſpare an inferior, though in the offenſive form of an adverſary, and endure an equal with, or without, the ſacred name of friend. The importance of commendation, as well to him who beſtows as to him who claims it, he eſtimated not only with juſtice, but with delicacy, and, therefore, he neither wantonly laviſhed it, nor withheld it auſterely. But invective he neither provoked nor feared; and, as to the ſeverities of contempt, he reſerved them for occaſions where alone they *could* be employed with propriety, and where, by *himſelf*, they always *were* employed with effect—for the chaſtiſement of arrogant dunces, of cenſorious ſcioliſts, of intolerant bigots in every ſect, and unprincipled impoſtors in every profeſſion. Diſtinguiſhed in various forms of literary compoſition, engaged in various duties of his eccleſiaſtical profeſſion, and bleſſed with a long and honourable life, he nobly exemplified that rare and illuſtrious virtue of charity, which Leland, in his reply to the Letter-writer, thus eloquently deſcribes. "CHARITY never miſrepreſents; never aſcribes obnoxious principles or miſtaken opinions to an opponent, which he himſelf diſavows; is not ſo earneſt in refuting, as to fancy poſitions never aſſerted, and to extend its cenſure to opinions, which *will perhaps* be delivered. CHARITY is utterly averſe to SNEERING, the moſt deſpicable ſpecies of ridicule, that moſt deſpicable ſubterfuge of an impotent objector. CHARITY never ſuppoſes, that all ſenſe and knowledge are confined to a particular circle, to a diſtrict, or to a COUNTRY. CHARITY never condemns and embraces principles in the ſame breath; never *profeſſes* to confute what it *acknowledges* to be juſt; never preſumes to bear down an adverſary with confident aſſertions. CHARITY does not call diſſent inſolence, or the want of implicit ſubmiſſion a want of common reſpect."

This, I cannot help exclaiming in the words of the R. R. Remarker—"This is the ſolution of a Philoſopher indeed; clear, ſimple, manly, rational, and ſtriking conviction in every word, unlike the refined and fantaſtic nonſenſe of a writer of paradoxes."

The eſteem, the affection, the reverence, which I feel for ſo profound a ſcholar, and ſo honeſt a man, as Dr. Jortin, make me wholly indifferent to the praiſe and cenſure of thoſe who vilify, without reading his writings, or read them without finding ſome incentive to ſtudy, ſome proficiency in knowledge, or ſome improvement in virtue.

EULOGIUM on PERCIVAL POTT.

"He was a man, that take him for all in all, we ne'er ſhall look upon his like again."

IF we ſearch through nature, into the vegetable kingdom, as well as into the animal, we ſhall there find a plant, a ſhrub, or a tree, that diſplays a ſuperior invigoration to any of the reſt. The foreſt will contain a talleſt tree; the gar-

den

den a moſt fragrant roſe; or, as St. Paul emphatically expreſſes it, in the planetary ſyſtem, "one ſtar differs from another ſtar in glory."

True genius is not of common growth; nor does true genius avail its poſſeſſor, unleſs it be ripened by aſſiduity and perſeverance; ſo that the exalted effect of it ſhall be ſtrongly brought forward in the ſervice of the publick.

For it is publick gratitude alone that has adorned with never-fading laurels, the names of a Shakeſpeare, a Milton, a Newton, and a Locke.

If the preſent ſubject of my paper hath aſpired to an eminence in the profeſſion of Surgery unknown to his predeceſſors, it was becauſe to the moſt active mind he joined the moſt unremitting attention. A conjunction of theſe qualities could not fail of producing to the world, ſuch marks of true genius in the writings of Mr. Pott, ſuch improved doctrines in the ſyſtem of Surgery, and ſuch ſalutary effects, throughout a moſt extenſive practice, for a ſeries of years, as will make his name live in the hearts of his countrymen, when the letters that tell it on marble will be effaced.

Man never approaches ſo near to the image of his Maker, as when he unſeen continues to do good; as when, by the precepts of his works, he is uſefully alive to future ages; as when the labour of his mind is delegated to promote ſalutary comfort to poſterity, after the body, which poſſeſſed it, is mouldering into duſt.

Mr. Pott arrived to the ſummit of his profeſſion alone by ſuperior excellence, without any particular patronage, without any farther notice than that which is attached to active talents. His wheels have now and then been attempted to be clogged by jealous opponents, which in the end ſerved to puſh him forward in his career, inſtead of checking him; for every explanation in ſurgical opinions that he was engaged in, tended to confirm the new truths which he had adopted and to make them ſeen in a ſtronger point of view.

He was a man of the ſtricteſt profeſſional integrity, and ſcorned to trifle with the miſeries of mankind: when he could not ſerve, he withdrew his attendance; and when he could not convince, he would not flatter.

He was remarkably quick and deciſive in his opinions, inſomuch that he hath been thought by ſome to be abrupt. But if he decided with more active judgment, if he poſſeſſed more rapid intuition into the nature of diſeaſes than men in common, it is not to be wondered at that he did not chooſe to ſubmit to be in waiting upon their prolixity.

His long experience, and his deep hiſtorical knowledge of Surgery made the rareſt caſes familiar to him.

There are ſome whoſe flattery of his fame hath been laviſhly beſtowed, merely to aggrandize themſelves, ſince their object of envy is no more. They had better been ſilent. The praiſes after death always come with more warmth, as they are more ſincere. He who can give deep impreſſions of gratitude, muſt have firſt experienced the ſolid comforts of friendſhip. The *poſt funera virtus* will be but a cold conceit, in compariſon to the former heart-felt emotion.

Since they were niggards in their praiſe of him when he was alive, they might as well have been dumb, now that he muſt be deaf to it. If his ſyſtem of Surgery was not the beſt before, it cannot be ſo after. They were better to purſue their own new opinions, and leave thoſe who approved of the precepts of my friend, to follow them up from a confidence in him who taught them.

He retained a moſt vigorous mind to the laſt, although he was far advanced in years; for he was a ſubject (as it was his uſual expreſſion) of Queen Anne.

The writer of this attended his laſt courſe of lectures, which he gave to a crowded Theatre during the latter winter. And he may truly ſay, that he did not know which to prefer, as he was as much abſorbed in admiration of his cloſe reaſoning, ſelect dialect, judicious technical expreſſion, as by his thorough ſurgical information.

He was called into the country during the late hard froſt, and returned in a poſt-chaiſe cold and ſhivering, which in a few days brought on his death. He was buried in the city the 29th of December 1788. A proceſſion attended his hearſe of five mourning coaches, with many of the Faculty in their private carriages, and more would have joined in the laſt ſolemn farewell, had they known when it would have been. Mr. Pott received his rudiments in Surgery from Mr. Nourſe, who was Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Of this Hoſpital Mr. Pott was Surgeon near fifty years.

J. F.

The following is a liſt of his works.

1. An Account of Tumours which ſoften the Bones. Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1741. No. 459.

2. A

2. A Treatiſe on Ruptures 8vo. 1756. 2d edition, 1763.

3. An Account of a particular Kind of Rupture, frequently attendant upon new-born Children, and ſometimes met with in Adults. 8vo. 1756.

4. Obſervations on that Diſorder of the Corner of the Eye commonly called Fiſtula Lachrymalis. 8vo. 1758.

5. Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of Wounds and Contuſions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Concuſſions of the Brain, &c. 8vo. 1760.

6. Practical Remarks on the Hydrocele, or Watry Rupture, and ſome other Diſeaſes of the Teſticle, its Coats and Veſſels. Being a Supplement to the Treatiſe on Ruptures. 8vo. 1762.

7. An Account of an Hernia of the Urinary Bladder including a Stone. Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LIV. 1764.

8. Remarks on the Diſeaſe commonly called a Fiſtula in Ano. 8vo. 1765.

9. Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of thoſe Injuries to which the Head is liable from external Violence. To which are added, ſome few general Remarks on Fractures and Diſlocations. 8vo. 1768.

10. An Account of the Method of obtaining a perfect or radical Cure of the Hydrocele, or Watry Rupture, by Means of a Seton. 8vo. 1771.

11. Chirurgical Obſervations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Noſe, the Cancer of the Scrotum, the different kinds of Ruptures, and the Mortification of the Toes and Feet. 8vo. 1775.

12. Remarks on that Kind of Palſy of the lower Limbs which is frequently found to accompany a Curvature of the Spine, and is ſuppoſed to be cauſed by it; together with its Method of Cure. 8vo. 1779.

13. Further Remarks on the uſeleſs State of the lower Limbs in conſequence of a Curvature of the Spine. Being a Supplement to the former Treatiſe. 8vo. 1782.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

For FEBRUARY 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A Journey through the Crimea to Conſtantinople. In a Series of Letters from the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Craven, to his Serene Highneſs the Margrave of Brandeburg, Anſpach, and Bareith. Written in the Year 1786. 4to. 1l. 1s. Robinſons.

THE laudable ambition of Lady Craven to attain pre-eminence in the republic of letters has already been diſplayed in the variety of productions which have flowed from her pen in the ſhape of *Novels*, *Poetry*, and *Plays*; but fame has hitherto ungratefully refuſed to beſtow upon the prurience of youthful vanity the LAUREL which belongs to merit alone. The hope, however, of acquiring future praiſe ſeems to have ſubdued thoſe pangs with which diſappointment always diſturbs the female breaſt, and the noble authoreſs, with all the confidence of conſcious genius, now comes forward in the more elevated and conſpicuous character of an *Epiſtolary Traveller*; giving permiſſion to the Public to doze over her ſheets, and expoſing them to the malice of her enemies without reſerve, merely to oblige many of her friends, who, knowing ſhe had taken a long and extraordinary journey, had deſired her to give them *ſome* account of it. "But beſides curioſity," ſays her ladyſhip, "my friends will in theſe letters ſee, *at leaſt for ſome time*, where the *real* Lady

Lady Craven has been, and where ſhe is to be found—it having been a practice for ſome years paſt for a Birmingham coin of myſelf to paſs in moſt of the inns in France, Switzerland, and England, for the wife of my huſband—my ARMS and CORONET ſometimes ſupporting in ſome meaſure this inſolent deception; by which probably I may have been ſeen to behave very improperly."

This deſire to reſcue her name and perſon from the ill effects of miſrepreſentation is addreſſed to her *adopted* brother and correſpondent the preſent MARGRAVE of BRANDENBOURG, &c. with whom her Ladyſhip appears to have formed one of thoſe delightful attachments diſtinguiſhed by the name of PLATONIC LOVE: and "if I had poſſeſſed," ſays ſhe, "the invaluable bleſſing of having *him* for my *real* brother, this curious and unheard-of treaſon to my birth and character would long ſince have been puniſhed in the perſon who could only countenance the deceit." But theſe alluſions rather lead to the diſcuſſion of her Ladyſhip's private hiſtory as a woman, with which neither we nor the Public have any concern, than to the conſideration of her merits as an authoreſs, into which alone it is our province to enquire. We ſhall therefore proceed to detail thoſe parts of her Ladyſhip's Journey which appear to us the moſt intereſting and important, and in the ſequel offer ſuch obſervations on the ſtyle and compoſition of the work as it may appear to us to deſerve.

"At the poſt beyond Bloïs, while the horſes were changing, (an operation not performed in one minute, as in England) one of my ſervants came up to the door and ſaid, *ces maudits poſtillons ne veulent point laiſſer monter cet enfant derriere la voiture.* The word *enfant* always ſtrikes to my very heart: among the many reaſons I had before, I have now an additional one for feeling about an *enfant* of any ſort.—

"I am at this moment above a hundred miles diſtant from the moſt affectionate, the moſt engaging, and the moſt beautiful child that ever mother had—and for the firſt time I have ever left him —

"*Madame!* ſays he—and the tears in his eyes ſtopped his voice——

"*Eh bien, mon enfant; parlez*—

"*Madame, le Maitre de poſte à Bloïs m'a conſeillé de monter derriere votre Berline, comme il n'y avait point de malle—à préſent les poſtillons ne veulent pas m'y laiſſer*—

"*Comment vous appellez vous?*

"*Caſſius.*

"*Caſſius—voila un beau nom—Oui Madame,* ſaid the child; who had never heard of any other Caſſius but himſelf—*mon pere était gentilhomme,*—and he gave me a pocket-book which contained letters. One of theſe was from a lady of quality to the child's diſtant relations at la Rochelle, deſiring them to place him on board a ſhip.

"*Comment*—ſays I; *vous voudriez ſervir**—

"*Oui Madame; je ne ſavrais être domeſtique, parce que mes peres etaient gentilhommes*—and among a variety of queſtions which I aſked him—and to which he anſwered modeſtly and pertinently—whenever he recollected that circumſtance, it was a painful idea.—He had a brother and ſiſter at Paris, who had ſent him to go from thence to la Rochelle on foot, with ſix livres, and his letters of recommendation, for his ſupport and protection. What unfeeling people! *Avez vous diné aujourd'hui?* It was then about ſix o'clock.

"*Oui Madame, le maitre de poſte à Bloïs m'a donné a diner—ce ſont les poſtillons d'ici qui ne veulent pas que je monte derriere votre voiture.* The poſtillions by this time were liſtening to my converſation with the child, and one of them with a gruff voice ſaid—*ſi ce petit monſieur veut payer un cinquieme cheval, il montera.—Et ſi j'avais une grande malle, comme de coûtume?* ſays I. *Montez, montez, mon enfant*; and turning to the poſtillion, *vous aurez de quoi boire à ſa ſanté*; ſo he was pleaſed, and the boy delighted: but as in France more than in any other country in the world, the value of every thing is—"ſo much money as 'twill bring;"—my maid was ſurpriſed at my *bonté d'ame.*——As I never eat but once a day in travelling, and that at the end of my journey—I ſhall never forget my ſupper laſt night—I had got into my bed fatigued, and ordered my maid to bring me a roaſt up. I had ſlept half an hour; the room was dark; and when the door opened, the firſt thing I ſaw was

"QUEL ENFANT? ſays I, looking out on the left towards the hind wheel of my *Berline*—I ſaw a boy, ſeemingly about ten years old, decently dreſſed in mourning—a crape round his hat, and black buckles in his ſhoes.

* *Servir* in French converſation always means ſerve in a military capacity, and not as a ſervant.

Caſſius holding two wax lights, preceding my maid. He ſaid Mademoiſelle might go to her ſupper, and he would wait upon me, and his countenance had a mixture of comfort, joy, and gratitude in it, ſcarcely to be ſeen but in the candour of youth. This morning I had ſettled with the miſtreſs of the inn that ſhe ſhould agree with a waggoner to take Caſſius ſafe to la Rochelle—I had given him ſome money (too little for charity to name—perhaps what the avaricious would think too much), and a recommendation ſigned with my name, and my ſeal upon it, when the poſtillions I had ordered to take me to—— came to inform me, that as it was a croſs-country road, they expected three times the ſum uſually paid.—As I might juſt as effectually argue with a horſe as with a French poſtillion, I aſked where the poſt-houſe was?—

"Only two doors off——

"I went there; the maſter was out, but his wife was at home; and while I was ſettling matters with her, one of the old-faſhioned French poſt-chaiſes ſtopt at the door, with an officer in it, ſeemingly emaciated by ſickneſs, and his head wrapp'd up very much.—Caſſius was at my elbow: *Madame, Madame*, ſays he, *ce monſieur n'a point de malle* (in fact all the luggage was before): *J'irais bien plus vite à la Rochelle, ſi vous vouliez lui demander de me laiſſer monter ſur ſa voiture.*—I went up to the chaiſe, and curtſied very low; the officer bowed ſlightly; I ſtept back; but Caſſius pulled me by the ſleeve.—ſo I once again advanced and curtſied—*Monſieur*—

"*Madame*—

"I brought Caſſius forward—*Voici un pauvre orphelin qui va à la Rochelle—Il eſt venu depuis Blois ſur ma Berline; ſi vous vouliez bien lui permettre de monter derriere votre voiture, ce ſera moi qui vous en aurai l'obligation*—*Moi*—I repeated in a higher tone of voice.—The officer had begun by ſtaring at me from head to foot; and before I finiſhed my ſpeech he had endeavoured, but in vain, to draw off his night-cap——*Tout ce que vous ordonnez—tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Madame*—

"And I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the little orphan comfortably ſeated, and flying towards la Rochelle, certain that he would neither be robbed nor beaten on the road—

"I am ſetting out for **, from whence I will write you an account of any thing I ſhall obſerve worthy of being related."——

From *Blois* her Ladyſhip paſſes through bad croſs-country roads to *Touraine*, but obſerves nothing to juſtify the idea that this province is *le Jardin de la France*. From *Touraine* her Ladyſhip gallops all the way on horſeback, along a delightful meadow, to *Tours*; and wonders to find that the trees of the *Mail* have eſcaped the *cizeau* of the *tondeur*, obſerving that ſhearing the trees in a French garden is a cuſtom as ancient, and thought as neceſſary, as ſhaving the beard; the *tondeurs* being paid for it by the year as *barbers* are by the month. From *Tours* her Ladyſhip paſſes to *Lyons*; looks with great indifference on the *taurobalum*; ſees a beautiful *ſarcophagus* in a Lawyer's yard, that ſerved as a ciſtern; meets with an old acquaintance in the priſon of *Pierre enciſe*, which ſhe deſcribes as a place where the affectionate parents of France, by means of *Lettres de Cachet*, uſually confine their extravagant children, to prevent them from ſpending more money than they can afford; and proceeds by water to *Marſeilles*, from which place ſhe gives the following account of her viſit to the much-famed *Fontaine de Vaucluſe*.

"I ſet out from Avignon in the middle of the day, and arrived at a town called Lille, where I took a French poſt-chaiſe, and went in it by the ſide of the Sourgue's clear ſtream, till the road was too narrow for the carriage to proceed; I then walked in a narrow path winding round the immenſe rocky mountains to the left, with the ſtream rapidly flying by me to the right about a mile, till a cavern, pretty much in the ſhape of thoſe which lions come out of in an opera, preſented itſelf to my view, and from that flows the river. I am told it is an unfathomable abyſs. Why it is called a *Fontaine*, I am at a loſs to gueſs.

"Monſtrous rocks riſe over and on each ſide of this craggy arch; theſe ſeem to bend forward to meet or cruſh the curious.—Whichever way I turned my eyes, I ſaw gigantic and fantaſtic ſhapes, which nature ſeems to have placed there to aſtoniſh the gazer with a mixture of the melancholy, terrible, and chearful; for the clearneſs and rapidity of the river makes it a lively object, and where there is a flat place on the banks, though not above a few feet in circumference, the peaſants have planted trees or ſowed gardens—You lift up your eyes, and ſee the moſt perfect contraſts to them—the birds, which hovered towards the upper part of the rocks, were ſcarcely perceptible. In looking

looking into the cavern, it appears horrible and gloomy; I could almoſt have fancied the river ran thus faſt, rejoiced to quit the manſion from whence it ſprung. No wonder Petrarch's ſong was plaintive, if he courted his muſe with this ſcene perpetually before his eyes; Love and all his laughing train muſt fly the human imagination, where nature diſplays her features in the majeſtic and terrible ſtile, and I was very glad to find ſo good an excuſe as this ſituation for Petrarch's eternal complaint—Till now I was puzzled to gueſs, how a man of his ſenſe could paſs the greateſt part of his life in eternizing a lady's contempt of a faithful paſſion—but I now believe there was no Laura—or if there exiſted one, he found in either caſe his imagination particularly turned to poetry, and that of the melancholy kind. In this, probably his ſummer's reſidence, I who you know —— ——, and have as playful a muſe as ever ſmiled upon mortal, ſat examining the aſtoniſhing picture before me with a ſilent reverential ſort of admiration—and ſhould have remained there till night, if I had not been informed that it grew very late, and I muſt ſee the pictures of Petrarch and Laura in the Chateau of the Marquis de Chamont, which is a miſerable houſe a few ſteps from the *Fontaine*. Theſe pictures are very modern—probably as like you as the perſons they were drawn for.—I returned to Lille, and eat crawfiſh and trout, the moſt excellent that I ever taſted, which abound in the Sorgue—I paſſed through Aix, to come to this place; I did not ſtop, as I expected a letter at Marſeilles, the contents of which intereſted me very much: for — — — —

"I ſaw many plantations of canes, which I wonder we do not cultivate in our water-meadows in England——and I bought very excellent melons out of the fields for five ſols a piece.

"A country flowing with wine and oil, and where figs and melons are to be gathered on each ſide the public road, may be a very fine thing; but a want of verdure and fine trees gives it a moſt uncomfortable and ungentleman-like appearance. When I compared England and the ſcene before me together, I could almoſt have fancied I had the *maladie du pays* upon me—ſo much did I with to ſee a green carpet under my feet, and ſome of our beautiful foliage over my head——

"Adieu, dear Sir; how often I wiſh to be with you I leave the juſtice of your heart to determine. I remain yours moſt affectionately——

"P. S. I forgot to tell you, that while I was changing horſes at Lille, I talked to Captain B——, a ſailor, who lives with his wife and two children in that neighbourhood.—He very civilly invited me to paſs the evening at his houſe, talked about my brother G——, and informed me that the ſource of the Sorgue was at this time remarkably low; and I found by the marks the torrent had left on the rocks when at its height, that it muſt be at leaſt forty feet lower now than when it takes its winter-courſe: as I ſaw it, it creeps humbly from the cavern under part of the rock, and becomes rapid as it finds its level and forms a river; whereas, when it is in all its glory, it tumbles over the rock a wild caſcade, which muſt add conſiderably to its terrific beauties. — — —

"I was informed by the inhabitants of Vaucluſe, that people, who are tired of life, fling themſelves into the cavern, where, as I told you before, the water is unfathomable: upon this information, I aſked if bodies were often found there; I was anſwered in the affirmative, and that they were chiefly the bodies of prieſts —Adieu—

"P. S. I never felt any heat like that which I experience here.—"

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the War in Aſia, from 1780 to 1784, including a Narrative of the Impriſonment and Sufferings of our Officers and Soldiers. By an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment. The Second Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Sewell.

AMONG the new particulars introduced into this edition of the Memoirs are, the fates and fortunes of ſeveral officers detained, after the peace, in the dominions of Tippo Sultan; a ſpeech of Hyder Ally's to his army, on the repulſe of the Engliſh at Chillumbrum; ſome new circumſtances relative to the retreat of General Goddard's army from the Mahratta country to Bombay; intereſting and affecting circumſtances relative to the family of Surdar C[illegible]n, on the raiſing of the ſiege of Tellicherry; a ſcheme of Lord Macartney's for eſtabliſhing the Engliſh nation in Ceylon; an accurate narrative of the reduction of Bednore, by General Mathews; the accidental circumſtances by which this was

effected, and, particularly, the ſingular patriotiſm and heroic virtue of Captain Donald Campbell. An account is alſo given of the peace with Tippo Saib, and the newly adopted ſyſtem of the Eaſt-India Company for the ſecurity and government of their poſſeſſions in India. Several new and diſtinguiſhed characters, alſo, are brought into action; as Sir John Macpherſon, to whom it appears that the Eaſt-India Company are indebted for an immenſe ſaving in their annual expenditures; Mr. J. Sullivan, &c. &c. Certain new and very ſtriking arguments are alſo introduced in favour of Mr. Haſtings, of whom the Author of the Memoirs ſeems to be as enthuſiaſtic an admirer, as the celebrated Hiſtorian Mr. Orme was of Lord Clive. He has however in ſome meaſure moderated his admiration of that gentleman; for whereas in the firſt edition he affirms, after deſcribing the dangers that threatened the Britiſh intereſts in the Eaſt, "but the genius of "one man contending againſt fluctuating "Councils at home, and the oppoſition "and errors of his colleagues in office "abroad," &c. in the preſent Edition he ſays, "but the ſpirit of our *Civil* "*Rulers* and *Military Commanders* in "India, particularly the genius of ONE "MAN, &c. &c." In the preſent Edition of the Memoirs the Author has corrected ſome miſtakes into which he had been led in the firſt, (which was compoſed, as we ſuſpect, with precipitation) reſpecting the conduct of certain meritorious officers of high rank. He has received various and important communications which encourage him to attempt an Hiſtory of Britiſh affairs in India, from 1763 to 1783; and he hopes that the reſpect which he ſhews to truth will invite ſtill farther information. In this new Edition of the Memoirs, there are ſome alterations in the form as well as the matter of the Memoirs; which, as they are now improved, poſſeſs greater unity of deſign as well as proportion of parts; approach nearer to the nature of regular hiſtory, which has always a beginning, a middle, and an end; and are more worthy of the pen of the continuator of Principal Watſon's Hiſtory of Spain, and the Author of the Introduction to Cunningham's Hiſtory of Great Britain, to whom on pretty good grounds they are generally aſcribed.

Neither capacity, nor candour, nor taſte ſeem wanting to this Author. He is neither inſenſible, as appears from his prefaces, of his defects, nor backward to acknowledge them. Why then does he not remedy them before publication? His precipitation, we ſuſpect, ariſes from circumſtances not very favourable to the *Nonum reſeratur in annum*.

The narrative of *Impriſonments and Sufferings*, &c. is not, in the preſent Edition, given in an appendix, but, for the ſake of unity of deſign, by way of epiſode. This epiſode, however, is highly diſproportioned to the body of the work. For this exreſcence (for it really is ſuch) our author apologizes thus; "The preſſing "demands of thoſe who are anxious to "know, and to have a record of the fate "of their relations and friends, have in-"duced the writer of theſe Memoirs to "introduce, after the fatal battle of Ti-"coallum, an abridged account on the "whole, though containing ſome new "and very intereſting particulars, of the "narrative of the impriſonment and ſuf-"ferings of our officers and ſoldiers. If "this melancholy epiſode ſhould be "thought diſproportionate in too high a "degree to the body of the work, the "compiler muſt take ſhelter from the ri-"gour of criticiſm in the ſame moral "feelings which have given circulation "to the Memoirs, with all their imper-"fections. But it may be proper to "mention, that it is not intended either "to interweave or to annex this narra-"tive to the Hiſtory which he has been "encouraged to announce to the Public."

We ſincerely wiſh this author ſucceſs in his literary undertakings; and if he takes more time, and uſes more deliberation, we doubt not but he will obtain it.

An Addreſs to the Public on the Polygraphic Art, or the Copying or Multiplying Pictures, in Oil Colours, by a Chymical and Mechanical Proceſs, the Invention of Mr. Joſeph Booth, Portrait Painter. 8vo. 6d. Cadell and Sewell.

THE nature and probable effects of this invention are ſet forth in this little tract with a clearneſs, elegance, and comprehenſion of views worthy of an important diſcovery. Mechanical invention, ſays the author of the Addreſs, is one of the great pillars that ſupport the grandeur of the Britiſh empire. Though there are various manufactures and arts in which other nations, eſpecially the Germans, equal us in reſpect of excellence, with regard to expedition we are unrivalled.—

Hence,

Hence, notwithſtanding the high expence of living, and accumulated taxes, in articles of iron, ſteel, wool, cotton, turnery, earthen ware, and others, we are able to underſell nations where labour is twice as cheap as in England, the expence of living twice as low, and taxes twice as moderate. Theſe obſervations are juſt, and form a very natural introduction to the account that is here given of the Polygraphic Art.

This Art, we are informed, without any injury whatever to the original painting, produces ſuch an exact likeneſs as cannot, without difficulty, be diſtinguiſhed from the archetype, at the diſtance from which every good picture ought to be viewed; while the price at which it can be delivered to the Public is a mere trifle, commonly under, but never exceeding the tenth part of the value of the original.—The experience of twelve years, we are aſſured, renders it almoſt certain that theſe pictures, being done in oil colours, will, at leaſt, equal their originals in point of duration. The writer or writers of the Addreſs conſider the Polygraphic Art under three different views:—Firſt, as an ingenious art; ſecondly, as influencing morals; and, thirdly, as an object of policy, and an article of commerce. Having ſhewn the mutual connection that ſubſiſts among all the arts and ſciences; how much the improvement of one tends to the advancement of another; and the happy influence of the whole on morals; they ſay,

"But it is in a political and commercial light, which was the third view, as was obſerved, in which painting might be conſidered, that this multiplying art is of the higheſt importance. It muſt appear obvious to every perſon of diſcernment, that painting, as an art, contributes in an eminent degree to the grandeur and conſequence of a nation. It tends to raiſe a national character, and to invite to the countries in which it flouriſhes, travellers of diſtinction from other kingdoms: the invention of Polygraphy encourages a genius for painting, and, by reducing the prices of the ornamental branches of that art, it will give an air of elegance and magnificence to our houſes in the eye of foreigners, who will be tempted to carry into their own countries thoſe articles of ſplendid furniture which are purchaſed at ſo eaſy a rate in this. And thus this invention, it is to be hoped, will prove no inconſiderable ſource of national wealth. But on the important head of its utility it will be proper to ſpeak at greater length.

"Real grandeur does not conſiſt in a profuſion of gold and tinſel ſhew, which dazzles the ſight by the vividneſs and richneſs of colour, but neither amuſes the fancy nor engages the heart. The eye is never ſo much pleaſed, as when the object of perception gives exerciſe to the fancy, and calls into action the various energies of the mind: a purpoſe for which allegorical and hiſtorical paintings are particularly adapted.

"There is no method now in uſe, of producing an expreſſive, intereſting, and highly-finiſhed picture, that is not attended with the moſt exquiſite pains and trouble. As pieces of this kind are to be produced only by the cloſeſt labour and application, they are neceſſarily advanced to ſo great a price that very few can afford to purchaſe them. Indeed highly-finiſhed pictures are ſeldom to be met with at all. By this new method of drawing and colouring, however, all the effect of the finiſhed graces and perfections will be introduced, of which paintings are ſuſceptible. The prices now given for the finiſhed paintings of the Flemiſh and Italian maſters ſufficiently evince the value of the copies that are made, with ſuch exactneſs, by the Polygraphic Art. And, from this circumſtance, the author, and patrons and proprietors of this invention, are encouraged to hope for the public countenance and protection, as they will produce pictures for a mere trifle, poſſeſſed of a degree of elegance, and perfection of colouring and varniſhing, as cannot be equalled but by an immenſity of labour in a firſt rate artiſt.

"Copies of good originals, diffuſed through the country at a cheap rate, will induce many gentlemen to purchaſe them who never would have thought of giving the value of high-prized original pictures; but though beginning with ſuch a trifle, they may imbibe a taſte for painting, be induced to enlarge the collection, and, by degrees, gain ſuch a taſte and knowledge of the art, as not to be content with copies alone; but, in the end, will be urged on to beſpeak originals, of the beſt maſters, and thus become patrons and encouragers of the art. This has generally happened with moſt gentlemen who have made capital collections of paintings. It has often been from a ſmall beginning, perhaps from a ſingle picture, that they have been led to form thoſe collections, which are now the admiration of every perſon of taſte.

"It is well known that very conſiderable ſums of money are annually carried out of this

this kingdom, for the purchaſe of foreign paintings, both copies and originals, and that in this traffic many impoſitions have been made, and frauds committed. The invention of Polygraphy evidently tends to remedy theſe diſadvantages and abuſes, while, at the ſame time, it does not oppoſe itſelf to the honeſt induſtry and ingenuity of the collector and dealer in pictures, who has the ſame market as uſual; and there is no doubt of the Polygraphic copies becoming hereafter a good object of ſpeculation, from an encreaſe of value, as the Society mean to adhere to the mode of ſtriking off only a certain number of copies of each ſubject, which, when finiſhed, the apparatus is deſtroyed, and no more done of ſuch ſubject by means of the Polygraphic Art. In conſequence, when that number is ſold and diſtributed, ſuch of them as may by eventual circumſtances come to ſale, will open as extenſive a field for advantageous traffic as originals. Theſe productions muſt likewiſe become a ſafe adventure for foreign markets, in every country where the poliſe arts are encouraged.

"It is unneceſſary to diſplay more fully the utility of the Polygraphic Art. Other advantages, beſides thoſe that have been here enumerated, will be diſcovered by time and experience, which not only unfold the myſteries of nature, but alſo new purpoſes to which theſe diſcoveries may be applied.

"In the mean time it may be ſafely affirmed, that the Polygraphic Invention, inſtead of injuring, will promote the art of painting, by encreaſing the demand for pictures, by preſerving the ſtyle and the maſterly colouring of the greateſt artiſts in their genuine and natural taſte, handing them down unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity, diſplaying their peculiar excellencies, and tracing their analogies to each other. In one word, this invention may be conſidered, in every reſpect, as being *that* to painting, which engraving is to deſign, and which the art of printing is to that of writing."

The Proprietors of this invention and liberal Patrons of Mr. Booth, on whoſe authority theſe facts and ſentiments are ſtated in the Addreſs to the public, are gentlemen, as we are well informed, who, from their private characters, as well as circumſtances and ſituation in life, are worthy of all credit and confidence.

Arundel. A Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. Dilly.

SIR John Hawkins, in his Life of Dr. Johnſon, has hurled his anathema againſt Novels in general, as tending to corrupt the underſtanding and deprave the heart; but his feeble vengeance, like the enervated arm of the aged Priam, hurls a harmleſs dart, *telum imbelle ſine ictu*. To amuſe the fancy by means of an ingenious and well-conſtructed tale is certainly the readieſt way to reach the heart. Writers of the preceptive kind, by aſſuming the tone of ſuperior knowledge, always give a ſilent diſguſt to the natural pride and vanity of the human mind, and thereby frequently impede the good they intend to promote; but the Noveliſt, if he diſcharges his duty with fidelity, amuſes while he inſtructs, and imperceptibly leads his readers by the ſilken bands of pleaſure into the paths of morality and virtue.

It is to Novels alone that we can look for juſt repreſentations of life and manners, for leſſons founded in the unadulterated feelings of nature; and if by a ſtory of *fictitious woe* the boſom can be made to feel one compaſſionate ſenſation for *real miſery*, the Noveliſt atchieves what perhaps the Divine has frequently aſſayed in vain. But unhappily the office of novel writing is generally undertaken by thoſe who are entirely diſqualified to perform the important taſk; and productions of this denomination have thereby fallen into a degree of contempt and diſrepute from which they will not very eaſily be reſcued. If there be any truth in theſe preliminary obſervations, the public curioſity muſt be conſiderably excited when we announce that Mr. Cumberland, the author of the Obſerver, is alſo the author of the preſent Novel. We cannot, however, pay an equal tribute of praiſe to both performances; and juſtice compels us to acknowledge, that in peruſing Arundel our expectations have been diſappointed. The hero of the tale is unnaturally perfect. From the character of a recluſe academic, he is made to ſtart at once into the great world, completely poſſeſſed of every faſhionable and ſeducing charm; and he rivals every competitor in thoſe accompliſhments which it is well known time and opportunity can alone acquire. Lady Louiſa, the object of his love, is lively, verſatile, and ſometimes violent; but ſhe wants a portion of that fine ſuſceptibility and ſoftneſs which diſtinguiſhes and adorns "the moſt amiable of the ſex." Her mother, Lady G. poſſeſſes a tender-

neſs

neſs of heart unnatural to her advanced period of life, which betrays her into an abſurd and indelicate fondneſs for the lover of her daughter. The characters of Lord G. an artful and plotting ſtatesman: of Sir George Revel, an inſolent and abandoned young man of family and faſhion; and of Sir Joſeph Arundel, an ambitious and ſycophantic clergyman; are drawn with the pencil of a maſter, and deſerve great praiſe. The portrait alſo of a lively and vivacious mind, tempered by reflection, and guided by delicacy, in the character of Lady Jane S. may be placed in the ſame rank.

The ſtyle in which theſe letters are preſented to the Public, though Mr. Cumberland acknowledges he has taken ſome pains with them, is by no means equal to that of his other productions. It is ſometimes confuſed by circumlocution, and frequently rendered tireſome and languid by an extenſion of the periods beyond their natural length. The firſt volume is in every reſpect ſuperior to the ſecond; but both of them contain doctrines which may miſlead weak minds from the paths of morality and virtue. The pernicious practice of duelling is powerfully ſupported; and many ſpecious obſervations are made to juſtify, under certain circumſtances, the crime of conjugal infidelity. Religion alſo does not receive much recommendation from the tenets appropriated to the character of its diſciple, Dr. Arundel. Several little pieces of poetry are interſperſed through the work, and we ſhall take our leave of it by ſubmitting the following ſpecimen to the judgment of our readers—

" Faſt by the Medway's ſilver tide,
Beneath the woodbine's fragrant ſhade,
Love's roving god by chance eſpied
A ruſtic grot, and thus he ſaid—

" Hail, Grot! ſo ſilent and ſo ſweet,
" Impending o'er this glaſſy ſtream,
" Be henceforth thou my favour'd ſeat,
" Propitious to the lover's theme!

" Here if the modeſt youth aſſays
" With faultering lips to move the fair,
" In the cold damſel's heart I'll raiſe
" A pity that ſhall grant his prayer.

" Here if the ſtubborn maid ſhall ſpy
" The melting tear his cheek bedew,
" I'll launch an arrow from his eye
" Shall pierce her proud heart thro' and thro'.

" Then wild and raging all amain
" With her tormented boſom's ſmart,
" Save me, ſhe'll cry, oh, eaſe my pain,
" And draw this arrow from my heart!

" He with fond arms encircling round
" Shall preſs her to his faithful breaſt,
" And the ſame hand that gave the wound
" Shall lull its agonies to reſt."

A true Eſtimate of the Light of Inſpiration and the Light of Human Learning, before and ſince the Apoſtolic Age. 4to. 1s. 6d. Faulder.

THIS writer profeſſedly enters the liſts againſt the truly learned and reſpectable Biſhop of St. David's, who, in a ſermon preached at an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Glouceſter, and ſince printed, aſſerted the abſolute neceſſity of human learning as a qualification for the Chriſtian Miniſtry; and his Lordſhip further attempted to prove (and for aught his preſent antagoniſt hath ſaid to the contrary, it was proved effectually) that this was ſubſtituted by God, inſtead of that ſupernatural gift of the ſpirit, which was the portion of the Apoſtles and their immediate ſucceſſors. This was evidently a home-thruſt at thoſe Enthuſiaſts with which our land abounds; but while it was deſigned to check their arrogant pretenſions to the Goſpel Miniſtry, it contained a very important and uſeful charge to thoſe who were, or intended to be, engaged in that *high calling*. Now the character of Dr. Horſley, as a Miniſter and a writer, being ſuch as to give celebrity to every thing he publiſhes, no wonder the ſpirit of *Fanaticiſm* trembled for her ſons; and accordingly the reverend Author of the preſent pamphlet is enliſted under her influence, to aſſert her cauſe. But, alas! while he affects to run down *Human Learning* in order to exalt the notion of *Divine Inſpiration*, his own performance ſhews that he is equally a ſtranger to both.

He makes a parade, indeed, in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*; but if we are to judge from what appears before us, he is not qualified to decry Human Learning except from his own want of it; and as to *Inſpiration*, his claim can go no higher than to that of *Fanatic Dullneſs*.

W.

A Diſ-

A Diſcourſe on the Government of the Thoughts. By George Tullie, Sub-Dean of York. A New Edition. 12mo. 2s. Robinſons.

THOUGH this little tract hath eſcaped our notice till now, yet we do not think it too late to give it that recommendation which it ſo juſtly deſerves. The author has anatomiſed the human heart with an accuracy and minuteneſs above any other moral or theological writer we ever read. And as he was careful in making his obſervations, ſo he appears to have had a ſtrong judgment to improve them. The ſtile is plain, but not inelegant, tho' the author wrote above a century ago.

We ſincerely, for ourſelves, thank the publiſhers for reſcuing ſo valuable a piece from the jaws of oblivion; and we take a pleaſure in recommending it to the peruſal of all thoſe who wiſh to be at peace with themſelves in the eſteem of the world, and in the favour of Him whoſe favour is better than it. W.

Alfred; or, a Narrative of the daring and illegal Meaſures to ſuppreſs a Pamphlet entitled "Strictures on the Declaration of Horne Tooke, Eſq. reſpecting her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, commonly called Mrs. Fitzherbert; with intereſting Remarks on a Regency. Proving, on the Principles of Law and Common-Senſe, that a certain illuſtrious Perſonage is not eligible to the important Truſt," &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

TO what an infamous degree of licentiouſneſs may not the beſt of bleſſings be extended! The liberty of the preſs is one of the moſt ineſtimable privileges we enjoy; and yet ſome miſcreants are continually ariſing under its influence to foment ſedition, propagate ſcandal, and deſtroy the peace of their neighbours. If the author of this pamphlet was himſelf endowed with that *common-ſenſe* mentioned in the title-page, we think he ought to be ſeverely puniſhed for the daring impudence he has here ſhewn to high and reſpectable characters. But his folly is his ſafeguard; he is in a proper capacity for *Bedlam*, and not for the pillory; and we would recommend it to his friends, if friends he has, to place him as a companion with Margaret Nicholſon. W.

Tales, "Entertaining and Sympathetic," inſcribed to the Heart. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THESE Tales are written in a ſtyle very ſuperior to thoſe romantic and baneful publications which are commonly, though not always avowedly, inſcribed to *the heart*. The old and young of both ſexes may receive inſtruction and amuſement from the peruſal of them, without diſgracing their underſtandings, or corrupting their virtue. They are profeſſedly calculated to beguile that "*idle hour*," the *tedium* and *ennui* of which the moſt alert and active mind will ſometimes feel, and find it arduous to remove. The Author ſeems to have had in view the celebrated work of *Marmontel*; but it will be very difficult to *equal*, and perhaps impoſſible to *excel* the merit of *Les Contes Moraux*. He has, however, produced a collection of entertaining tales, founded on nature, related with elegance, and varied with ingenuity. Many of them are deeply affecting; and ſenſibility will find it difficult to reſtrain the ſympathetic tear, while it laments the misfortunes into which the intemperance of youthful paſſion and miſguided judgment are made to betray ſeveral of the characters. Every tale is introduced by moral reflections ſuited to the ſubject of it; and the mind is thereby prevented from being improperly biaſſed by the ſubſequent feelings of the heart.

Frederick; or, the Libertine. A Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE author of this novel has not flattered himſelf in vain that he has merited the favour of mankind by endeavouring to fix the minds of his readers to the contemplation of human manners, and the intereſting ſcenes of common life; for in aiming to amuſe the fancy, approach the heart, and engage the paſſions, he has, to uſe his own words, been ſtudiouſly attentive to bring his obſervations home to the buſineſs and boſoms of ſocial beings; and we truſt they will tend, as its wiſhes, to baniſh the influence of temptation, to reſtore the power of conſcience, and to rectify the underſtanding. He has certainly enforced the firſt principle of moral rectitude, "*that in the purſuit of pleaſure we ſhould never depart from the paths of virtue and honour.*" As a moraliſt, therefore, we think that his readers may ſafely gratify his expectations, and diſmiſs the Libertine not only with reſpect, but applauſe.

OBSERVA-

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of the CUCKOO:

By Mr. EDWARD JENNER, of Berkeley, Glouceſterſhire.

[From a Paper read before the ROYAL SOCIETY, March 13, 1788.]

[*Concluded from Page* 18.]

IT appears a little extraordinary, that two cuckoo's eggs ſhould ever be depoſited in the ſame neſt, as the young one produced from one of them muſt inevitably periſh; yet I have known two inſtances of this kind, one of which I ſhall relate.

June 17, 1787. The cuckoo and a hedge-ſparrow were hatched in the ſame neſt this morning; one hedge-ſparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, a conteſt began between the cuckoos for the poſſeſſion of the neſt, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon; when one of them, which was ſomewhat ſuperior in ſize, turned out the other, together with the young hedge-ſparrow and the unhatched egg. This conteſt was very remarkable. The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other ſeveral times nearly to the top of the neſt, and then ſunk down again, oppreſſed by the weight of its burden; till at length, after various efforts, the ſtrongeſt prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the hedge-ſparrows.

I come now to conſider the principal matter that has agitated the mind of the naturaliſt reſpecting the cuckoo: why, like other birds, it ſhould not build a neſt, incubate its eggs, and rear its own young?

There is certainly no reaſon to be aſſigned from the formation of this bird why, in common with others, it ſhould not perform all theſe ſeveral offices; for it is in every reſpect perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a neſt. Neither its external ſhape nor internal ſtructure prevent it from incubation; nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be needleſs to enumerate the various opinions of authors on this ſubject from Ariſtotle to the preſent time. Thoſe of the ancients appear to be either viſionary, or erroneous; and the attempts of the moderns toward its inveſtigation have been confined within very narrow limits; for they have gone but little farther in their reſearches than to examine the conſtitution and ſtructure of the bird, and having found it poſſeſſed of a capacious ſtomach, with a thin external covering, concluded that the preſſure upon this part, in a ſitting poſture, prevented incubation. They have not conſidered that many of the birds which incubate have ſtomachs analogous to thoſe of cuckoos: the ſtomach of the owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almoſt as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they conſidered, that the ſtomachs of neſtlings are always much diſtended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their continuance in the neſt, ſupports, in a great degree, the weight of the whole body; whereas, in a ſitting bird, it is not nearly ſo much preſſed upon; for the breaſt in that caſe fills up chiefly the cavity of the neſt, for which purpoſe, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted.

Theſe obſervations, I preſume, may be ſufficient to ſhew that the cuckoo is not rendered incapable of ſitting through a peculiarity either in the ſituation or formation of the ſtomach; yet, as a proof ſtill more deciſive, I ſhall lay before you the following fact.

In the ſummer of 1786, I ſaw, in the neſt of a hedge-ſparrow, a cuckoo, which, from its ſize and plumage, appeared to be nearly a fortnight old. On lifting it up in the neſt, I obſerved two hedge-ſparrow's eggs under it. At firſt I ſuppoſed them part of the number which had been ſat upon by the hedge-ſparrow with the cuckoo's egg, and that they had become addle, as birds frequently ſuffer ſuch eggs to remain in their neſts with their young; but on breaking one of them I found it contained a living foetus; ſo that of courſe theſe eggs muſt have been laid ſeveral days after the cuckoo was hatched, as the latter now completely filled up the neſt, and was by this peculiar incident performing the part of a ſitting-bird.

At this time I was unacquainted with the fact, that the young cuckoo turned out the eggs of the hedge-ſparrow; but it is reaſonable to conclude, that it had loſt the diſpoſition for doing this when theſe eggs were depoſited in the neſt.

Having under my inſpection, in another hedge-ſparrow's neſt, a young cuckoo, about the ſame ſize as the former, I procured two wagtail's eggs which had been ſat upon a few days, and laid them immediately conveyed to the ſpot, and placed under the cuckoo. On the ninth day after the eggs had been, in this ſituation, the perſon appointed to ſuperintend the neſt, as it was ſome diſtance from the place of my reſidence, came to inform me, that the wagtails were hatched. On going

going to the place, and examining the neſt, I found nothing in it but the cuckoo and the ſhells of the wagtail's eggs. The fact, therefore, of the birds being hatched, I do not give you as coming immediately under my own eye; but the teſtimony of the perſon appointed to watch the neſt was corroborated by that of another witneſs.

To what cauſe then may we attribute the ſingularities of the cuckoo? May they not be owing to the following circumſtances? the ſhort reſidence this bird is allowed to make in the country where it is deſtined to propagate its ſpecies, and the call that nature has upon it, during that ſhort reſidence, to produce a numerous progeny. The cuckoo's firſt appearance here is about the middle of April. Its egg is not ready for incubation till ſome weeks after its arrival, ſeldom before the middle of May. A fortnight is taken up by the ſitting bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the neſt before it flies, and the foſter-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period; ſo that, if a cuckoo ſhould be ready with an egg much ſooner than the time pointed out, not a ſingle neſtling, even one of the earlieſt, would be fit to provide for itſelf before its parent would be inſtinctively directed to ſeek a new reſidence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for old cuckoos take their final leave of this country the firſt week in July.

Had nature allowed the cuckoo to have ſtaid here as long as ſome other migrating birds, which produce a ſingle ſet of young ones (as the ſwift or nightingale, for example) and had allowed her to have reared as large a number as any bird is capable of bringing up at one time, theſe might not have been ſufficient to have anſwered her purpoſe; but by ſending the cuckoo from one neſt to another, ſhe is reduced to the ſame ſtate as the bird whoſe neſt we daily rob of an egg, in which caſe the ſtimulus for incubation is ſuſpended. Of this we have a familiar example in the common domeſtic fowl. That the cuckoo actually lays a great number of eggs, diſſection ſeems to prove very deciſively. Upon a compariſon I had an opportunity of making between the *ovarium*, or *ramus ovalis*, of a female cuckoo, killed juſt as ſhe had begun to lay, and of a pullet killed in the ſame ſtate, no eſſential difference appeared. The uterus of each contained an egg perfectly formed, and ready for excluſion; and the ovarium exhibited a large cluſter of eggs gradually advanced from a very diminutive ſize, to the greateſt the yolk acquires before it is received into the oviduct. The appearance of one killed on the third of July was very different. In this I could diſtinctly trace a great number of the membranes which had diſcharged yolks into the oviduct; and one of them appeared as if it had parted with a yolk the preceding day. The ovarium ſtill exhibited a cluſter of enlarged eggs: but the moſt forward of them was ſcarcely larger than a muſtard-ſeed.

I would not be underſtood to advance that every egg which ſwells in the ovarium at the approach or commencement of the propagating ſeaſon is brought to perfection: but it appears clearly, that a bird, in obedience to the dictates of her own will, to ſome hidden cauſe in the animal œconomy, can either retard or bring forward her eggs. Beſide the example of the common fowl above alluded to, many others occur. If you deſtroy the neſt of a blackbird, a robin, or almoſt any ſmall bird, in the ſpring, when ſhe has laid her uſual number of eggs, it is well known to every one, who has paid any attention to enquiries of this kind, in how ſhort a ſpace of time ſhe will produce a freſh ſet. Now, had the bird been ſuffered to have proceeded without interruption in her natural courſe, the eggs would have been hatched, and the young ones brought to a ſtate capable of providing for themſelves, before ſhe would have been induced to make another neſt, and excited to produce another ſet of eggs from the ovarium. If the bird had been deſtroyed at the time ſhe was ſitting on her firſt laying of eggs, diſſection would have ſhewn the ovarium containing a great number in an enlarged ſtate, and advancing in the uſual progreſſive order. Hence it plainly appears, that birds can keep back or bring forward, under certain limitations, their eggs at any time during the ſeaſon appointed for them to lay; but the cuckoo, not being ſubject to the common interruptions, goes on laying from the time ſhe begins, till the eve of her departure from this country: for although old cuckoos in general take their leave the firſt week in July, and I never could ſee one after the 5th day of that month, yet I have known an inſtance of an egg's being hatched in the neſt of a hedge-ſparrow ſo late as the 15th. And a farther proof of their continuing to lay till the time of their leaving us may, I think, be fairly deduced from the appearances on diſſection of the female cuckoo above mentioned, killed on the 3d of July.

Among the many peculiarities of the young cuckoo, there is one that ſhews itſelf very early. Long before it leaves the neſt, it frequently, when irritated, aſſumes the manner of a bird of prey, looks ferocious, throws itſelf back, and pecks at any thing preſented

preſented to it with great vehemence, often at the ſame time making a chuckling noiſe like a young hawk. Sometimes, when diſturbed in a ſmaller degree, it makes a kind of hiſſing noiſe, accompanied with a heaving motion of the whole body. The growth of the young cuckoo is uncommonly rapid.

The chirp is plaintive, like that of the hedge-ſparrow; but the ſound is not acquired from the foſter parent, as it is the ſame whether it be reared by the hedge-ſparrow, or any other bird. It never acquires the adult note during its ſtay in this country.

The ſtomachs of young cuckoos contain a great variety of food. On diſſecting one that was brought up by wagtails, and fed by them at the time it was ſhot, though it was nearly of the ſize and fulneſs of plumage of the parent-bird, I found in its ſtomach the following ſubſtances: flies and beetles of various kinds; ſmall ſnails, with their ſhells unbroken; graſhoppers; caterpillars; part of a horſe-bean; a vegetable ſubſtance reſembling bits of tough graſs, rolled into a ball; the ſeed of a vegetable that reſembled thoſe of the gooſe-graſs.

In the ſtomach of one fed by hedge-ſparrows, the contents were almoſt entirely vegetable; ſuch as wheat, ſmall vetches, &c. But this was the only inſtance of the kind I had ever ſeen, as theſe birds, in general, feed the young cuckoo with ſcarcely any thing but animal food. However, it ſerved to clear up a point which before had ſomewhat puzzled me; for having found the cuckoo's egg in the neſt of a green linnet, which begins very early to feed its young with vegetable food, I was apprehenſive, till I ſaw this fact, that this bird would have been an unfit foſter-parent for the young cuckoo.

The titlark, I obſerve, feeds it principally with graſhoppers.

But the moſt ſingular ſubſtance, ſo often met with in the ſtomachs of young cuckoos, is a ball of hair curiouſly wound up. I have found it of various ſizes, from that of a pea to that of a ſmall nutmeg. It ſeems to be compoſed chiefly of horſe-hairs, and from the reſemblance it bears to the inſide covering of the neſt, I conceive the bird ſwallows it while a neſtling. In the ſtomachs of old cuckoos I have often ſeen maſſes of hair; but theſe had evidently once formed a part of the hairy caterpillar, which the cuckoo often takes for its food.

There ſeems to be no preciſe time fixed for the departure of young cuckoos. I believe they go off in ſucceſſion, probably as ſoon as they are capable of taking care of themſelves; for although they ſtay here till they become nearly equal in ſize and growth of plumage to the old cuckoo, yet in this very ſtate the foſtering care of the hedge ſparrow is not withdrawn from them. I have frequently ſeen the young cuckoo of ſuch a ſize that the hedge-ſparrow has perched on its back, or half expanded wing, in order to gain ſufficient elevation to put the food into its mouth. At this advanced ſtage, I believe that young cuckoos procure ſome food for themſelves; like the young rook, for inſtance, which in part feeds itſelf, and is partly fed by the old ones till the approach of the pairing ſeaſon. If they did not go off in ſucceſſion, it is probable we ſhould ſee them in large numbers by the middle of Auguſt; for as they are to be found in great plenty, when in a neſtling ſtate, they muſt now appear very numerous, ſince all of them muſt have quitted the neſt before this time. But this is not the caſe; for they are not more numerous at any ſeaſon than the parent-birds are in the months of May and June.

The ſame inſtinctive impulſe which directs the cuckoo to depoſit her eggs in the neſts of other birds, directs her young one to throw out the eggs and young of the owner of the neſt. The ſcheme of nature would be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, for the little birds, deſtined to find ſuccour for the cuckoo, to find it alſo for their own young ones, after a certain period; nor would there be room for the whole to inhabit the neſt.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

EARL Camden moved, that a meſſage might be ſent to the Commons, deſiring a conference.—Ordered.—Two Maſters in Chancery carried the meſſage.

The Houſe waited a quarter of an hour, when Mr. Quarme informed the Houſe that the Commons were in waiting ready to hold a conference with their Lordſhips in the Painted Chamber.

The following Noble Lords were then choſen a Committee to confer with the Commons.

Earl Camden, Lord Preſident.

Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward.
Earl of Darlington.
Vifcount Wentworth.
Bifhop of St. David's.
Bifhop of Salifbury.
Lord Offorne, Marquis of Carmarthen.
Lord Sydney.
Lord Hawkefbury.

The Lords of the Committee withdrew, and having taken their feats at the head of the table, in the Painted Chamber, the Lord Prefident communicated to the Commons, that they had agreed to the Refolutions for the fettlement of the Regency, which were brought up by the Commons, without any amendment. The conference then broke up.

The Committee withdrew into the Houfe and reported.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Lord Belgrave appeared at the bar, attended by ten Members, and defired a conference with their Lordfhips. The Commons being withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor put the queftion, when it was refolved to confer with the Commons immediately in the Painted Chamber. The following Lords were chofen a Committee for that purpofe.

Earl Camden, Lord Prefident.
Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Offorne, Marquis of Carmarthen.
Vifcount Wentworth.
Bifhop of Salifbury.
Bifhop of St. David's.
Lord Sydney.
Lord Hawkefbury.

The Committee withdrew into the Painted Chamber, and took their feats, when Lord Belgrave, the Manager for the Commons, informed their Lordfhips, that in purfuance of the joint Refolutions of the two Houfes, the Commons had entered into certain Refolutions refpecting the Regency, and the care of his Majefty's perfon and Houfehold, to which they defired their Lordfhips concurrence. The conference then broke up, and their Lordfhips returned to the Houfe; when the Lord Prefident reported the fubject of the conference.

The two following Refolutions of the Houfe of Commons were then read:

"That a Committee be appointed to communicate to his Royal Highnefs the Prince of Wales, the Refolutions which the Houfe of Lords and Commons have agreed to, for providing the means of fupplying the defect in the perfonal exercife of the Royal authority, under fuch regulations as the prefent circumftances may require; and that the Committee be directed to inform his Royal Highnefs, that the Commons expreſs their hopes that his Royal Highnefs will accept the faid charge, as foon as an Act of Parliament can be paſſed for carrying into effect the faid purpoſe."

"That the Reſolution which relates to the care of his Majefty's perſon, and the management of his Majefty's Houſehold being in the Queen, ſhould be communicated to her Majeſty, with an addreſs, humbly deſiring her Majeſty, in the name of the Commons, to take under her care thoſe important truſts, as ſoon as an Act of Parliament can be paſſed for that purpoſe."

The Lord Chancellor from the woolſack put the queſtion upon the firſt Reſolution, for addreſſing the Prince of Wales to take the Regency under certain reſtrictions and limitations, when

The Lord Preſident moved, that the blank left in the Reſolutions from the Commons, might be filled up with the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

The queſtion was put, and ordered.

The Lord Chancellor then put the queſtion, that the Reſolution ſo amended, do paſs, when

The Duke of Northumberland roſe.—His Grace obſerved, that before a Reſolution of ſuch importance was paſſed, it was neceſſary for the ſafety of the Conſtitution, and the honour of the Prince, that the terms of the Reſolution ſhould be properly defined.—The limitations were entered into in conſequence of (the hoped) well-formed expectations that his Majeſty would ſpeedily recover; otherwiſe it would be prepoſterous, unconſtitutional and unnatural, to deprive the Regent, who muſt ſuſtain all the invidious duties of a King, from participating any of thoſe prerogatives which tended to ſoften the arduous taſk. The words which his Grace ſhould have the honour to propoſe, were in their very nature to moderate and explanatory, that he ſincerely hoped they would not be objected to by any noble Lord; for what could be more deſirable to the Houſe, to the Prince Regent, and to the nation, than that plainneſs and perſpicuity, which would of itſelf inſure harmony to every part of the Government. The Houſe certainly could not entertain a deſire to involve his Royal Highneſs in any difficulty: much leſs could they with that there might remain the leaſt doubt in his mind, that there was any intentional obſcurity thrown into the Reſolution, which might hereafter create doubts or difficulties. He ſhould not attempt to enter into a queſtion, every part of which had been ſo repeatedly and ſo fully diſcuſſed; but would immediately ſubmit the following amendment to the judgment

judgment and candour of the Houſe—"And "we beg leave to add, that this Reſolution "is formed upon a well grounded hope, that "his Majeſty's illneſs will be only tempo-"rary, and of no long duration."

Lord Stormont roſe to ſecond the amendment. His Lordſhip ſaid, the weight and conſequence in the ſtate of the Noble Duke, together with his amiable character, and great perſonal qualities, would, he hoped, induce the Houſe to accept the amendment.

No anſwer being given, a dead ſilence of a minute took place:—The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion, that the Reſolution with the amendment, (Earl Camden's) do paſs. His Lordſhip declared the contents had carried the queſtion. The ſubject not being well underſtood, Lord Portcheſter ſaid he apprehended by that determination, the Noble Duke's amendment was carried. The Earl of Carliſle expreſſed the ſame opinion. The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack. He thought the determination had been perfectly underſtood. It was always the rule to put the firſt amendment to the vote; and if that was rejected, to put the ſecond amendment; by the adoption of the firſt, the ſecond was of courſe rejected. A ſhort converſation enſued, after which the ſecond Reſolution was read, "Humbly to addreſs her Majeſty, to take "into her care his Majeſty's perſon, and the "care of his Majeſty's Houſehold."

Upon this Reſolution the moſt extraordinary converſation (for it by no means merits the title of a *debate*) took place, that ever was heard in the Houſe of Lords. It was wide and diffuſive in its objects, and deſultory in its nature to the extreme. All the former arguments were again urged, which have been ſo often repeated in both Houſes; but in ſuch an irregular and diſconnected manner, that it is impoſſible to repeat them in detail; and they would be uſeleſs to our readers, if we had time or talents to recapitulate them. Amidſt this vaſt maſs of heterogeneous matter we will endeavour to ſelect the *little* that was new or intereſting.

The Earl of Carliſle complained of the contemptuous ſilence obſerved by his Majeſty's Miniſters, who had not deigned to favour the Houſe with a ſingle word of explanation on the ſubject of the queſtion. Such treatment, he ſaid, was unworthy the perſons who held the high offices of State, and he doubted not would be felt as a ſpecies of diſdainful neglect, if they were ſo treated when out of office, on ſubjects of ſuch magnitude and importance as thoſe under conſideration. His Lordſhip adverted to the ſpeech of a noble and learned Lord, (the Lord Chancellor) in a late debate. That noble and learned Lord, he ſaid, it was well known had ability to catch at any argument that came within his reach. When therefore they heard that noble and learned Lord confine himſelf to a harſh invective againſt that ſide of the Houſe, and deal in declamation ſolely, it was fair to conclude that he would not have reſted on an appeal to the paſſions, if he had not found himſelf diveſted of argument, and that the cauſe which he roſe to ſupport could not be attempted to be upheld by ſober reaſon. His Lordſhip argued upon the danger of pledging the Houſe by the Reſolution, and precluding them from the free exerciſe of their deliberative functions. He ſaid, a hint had been given in that as well as the other Houſe, that the Prince of Wales was to have a Houſehold eſtabliſhed, in lieu of the patronage taken from him; what that Houſehold was to conſiſt of, ought to make a part of the communication then propoſed to be made to his Royal Highneſs.

The Duke of Richmond aſſured the noble Earl, that it was not from any contempt for any noble Lord, who like the noble Earl had objected to the Reſolutions, that he had forborne to riſe before and ſay a word or two in favour of the Motion under conſideration. It was merely from the impreſſion, that both Houſes having proceeded ſo far as to vote Reſolutions containing the general principles on which the bill to be brought in was to contain the detail, the natural ſtep to be taken, as well out of reſpect to his Royal Highneſs as to the regularity of their proceedings, was to go up with the Reſolutions to the Prince, and learn from his Royal Highneſs whether he was willing to accept the Regency on thoſe conditions or not. With regard to the Reſolutions having been debated as temporary in their nature, and that therefore there ought to be ſome words of limitation in the motion; he admitted that the Reſolutions had been all along ſtated to contain reſtrictions fit only to be applied in a caſe of a temporary nature; and the reaſon why any words of ſpecial limitation were not neceſſary in the motion was, it did already ſpecifically refer to ſuch reſtrictions as the circumſtances of the caſe appeared *at preſent* to require. His Grace reaſoned a good deal on the propriety of the meaſure then under conſideration, declaring that it appeared to him highly reſpectful to his Royal Highneſs, as the Houſe might, if they thought proper, proceed without taking ſuch a ſtep, and when the Bill had paſſed into a law, his Royal Highneſs would not have an opportunity of objecting ſhould any part of the bill be found to contain clauſes not agreeable to him.

Lord Stormont confeſſed his obligations to the noble Duke for having broken ſilence, ſince had it not been for the condeſcenſion of his

his Grace, his Majeſty's Miniſters ſeemed all determined to have imitated the eloquence of Ajax; which, although it might be becoming that furly character, was not, in his opinion, a proper conduct to be obſerved by his Majeſty's Miniſters in a Houſe of Parliament, when a great and important meaſure was under conſideration. He ſaid he would not detain their Lordſhips long, but would, as ſhortly as poſſible, offer a few obſervations that ſtruck him on the moment. In what he was going to ſtate, if he ſhould be wrong the noble Duke would ſet him right. On Monday laſt, it had been underſtood, that the queſtion then before the Houſe was to have been moved; but as it had been apprehended that there might be a difference of opinion on the ſubject, the intention was given up, leſt there ſhould be any ground for a charge of taking the Houſe by ſurprize. Undoubtedly that idea was a fair one, but he for one had been a good deal mortified at the delay, becauſe by that means the ſubject had been firſt agitated by their *good* and *gracious Inſtructors* the Houſe of Commons, whoſe *obedient* and *very humble ſervants* they were, as had been ſufficiently manifeſted ever ſince the Houſe of Commons had kindly taken on themſelves the office of *directing* that Houſe in their *duty*. His Lordſhip ſaid, it ſeldom happened that he troubled their Lordſhips with any motion, but he remembered that he had propoſed one, when the Commercial Treaty was under diſcuſſion, declaring, that nothing contained in an addreſs then moved, ſhould be held to pledge that Houſe ſo as to preclude the freedom of debate in the diſcuſſion of any of the ſteps to be ſubſequently taken in that buſineſs. A noble Lord, who was not then in the kingdom, had declared his propoſition to be a truiſm, and had moved the previous queſtion upon it, which had been carried, under the idea that it was unneceſſary to vote a truiſm. He hoped, therefore, that the ſame doctrine which had been then eſtabliſhed, would prevail in the preſent inſtance, and that if the motion for carrying up the Reſolutions ſhould paſs, it would not be conſidered that the Houſe was precluded from the right to object to any part of the bill, which they all underſtood was grounded on thoſe Reſolutions. His Lordſhip charged Miniſters with having deſerted the plain road to the object in view, and purſued a bye-way, which had cauſed much inconvenience and much delay. He expatiated on the evil conſequences of that delay, and particularly enforced its miſchievous effect on foreign affairs. He ſaid, in all matters of communication, he took it to be a general rule, that if a communication had been made privately, and it was afterwards thought that ſuch communication ought for ſpecial reaſons to be publicly made, the terms of the public communication ought to be the ſame as thoſe in which the private communication had been made. This rule, however, was departed from in the preſent inſtance: he held in his hand, his Lordſhip ſaid, the letter which was ſtated to be the letter of the Miniſter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, communicating the Reſtrictions that were at the time they were ſent propoſed to be ſubmitted to the two Houſes, and which had ſince been voted. In the letter were theſe words, "that the Reſtrictions were formed on the "ſuppoſition, that his Majeſty's illneſs was "only temporary, and might be of no long "duration." Theſe words, his Lordſhip ſaid, were written in the name of the Miniſter himſelf and his colleagues, and expreſsly ſtated to have been the whole foundation of the plan of proceedings that had been adopted in conſequence of his Majeſty's illneſs. He aſked, why thoſe words had not made a part of the Reſolutions, unleſs it was that the Miniſter, however he might have derived advantage in debate from repeatedly uſing ſuch language, in fact meant a perpetual regulation; which he contended he muſt have meant, ſince the propriety of reviſing the limitations and reſtrictions impoſed on the Regent, was to depend upon a circumſtance which could never happen, viz. whenever his Majeſty's Phyſicians ſhould be ſo totally ignorant of their profeſſion as to admit, what no man at any time could with certainty pronounce, namely, that his Majeſty's diſorder was incurable.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack and declared, he thought it ſomewhat hard to have it thrown out at every turn, that every thing that had been ſaid, and had not been anſwered, ſhewed diſreſpect to the ſpeaker. His Lordſhip ſaid, he well knew they were duſt and aſhes in compariſon with the noble Lords who had choſen to call themſelves one ſide of the Houſe, and that when they addreſſed the Houſe, they were ſubject to animadverſion, and to have it imputed to them that they were not capable of arguing. His Lordſhip reaſoned upon the Reſolutions and Motion, obſerving, that as to any limitation, the whole plan obviouſly formed a regulation meant to ceaſe when the occaſion ceaſed, and when a new occaſion offered, a new regulation would be to be made. With regard to the whole being a meditated plan, to throw a check in the way of a new Government, he did not, in truth, believe that it was ſo felt. Certain he was, that if it was a meditated plan, he was a perfect ſtranger to it, and no party to that concert. He looked upon the amount of the reſtrictions in a very

different

different point of view, and conceived them to be ſo much more ſalutary, that if he had been to adviſe thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be in the confidence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, he would have adviſed them, at the peril of his life, to have met them more than half way with a view to provide for the ſafe return of his Majeſty to his Government on his recovery. His Lordſhip ſaid, he could have invented a plan, that would firmly fix an authority, which planted in ſo kindly a ſoil, could not have failed to have proved proſperous and flouriſhing. He could, he ſaid, have chalked out in his own mind a plan that would have better pleaſed his judgment, than that which had been adopted; but *that*, conſidering that other mens opinions were to be conſulted, and different matters attended to, was, allowing for the claſh of the times, the beſt that under all the circumſtances of the caſe could be brought forward. His Lordſhip ſaid, the Houſehold of the Prince of Wales was not then under conſideration. Whatever it meant, he took it for granted, that from its nature, it muſt be ſomething to be ſettled ſubſequent to the appointment of a Regent. He knew nothing of it; "ſufficient to the day was the evil thereof." At preſent, the ſole conſideration before the Houſe, was the motion to carry up the Reſolutions to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. With regard to that meaſure, he denied that there was any want of reſpect to the Prince in going up with the Reſolutions; on the contrary, the mode of proceeding was, in his mind, the moſt reſpectful that could be followed. He ſtated why he thought ſo, and took notice, that ſome ſtreſs had been laid in the courſe of the debate on the amendment having been moved by a moſt puiſſant Prince. That ſort of diſtinction, he ſaid, was what could not be endured in that Houſe. There it was cuſtomary for all the Peers to be conſidered as equal, and though they well knew the difference made by elevated rank, high ſtation, ancient families, ſplendid fortunes, and exalted virtues, yet, in a parliamentary point of view, a motion was equally entitled to be reſpectfully entertained, whether it came from a Right Hon. Baron or a noble Duke, who in his title was ſtyled a moſt puiſſant Prince.

The Earl of Carliſle roſe to juſtify himſelf for what he had ſaid, in his former ſpeech. His Lordſhip ſaid, when a Lord of the noble and learned Lord's abilities addreſſed himſelf to the paſſions, he had a right to ſay he had no argument; and when they were told, in language of great force and eloquence, and conſequently that could not fail to make a great impreſſion on the noble and learned Lord's audience, that if they attempted to divide a motion, relative to the care of the King's perſon, and to ſeparate the patronage and controul of the Houſehold, they were deſerting the King, like Darius, in his utmoſt need, did the noble and learned Lord think that it was to paſs without any animadverſion? His Lordſhip ſaid, that charging them with having abandoned their King, and left him

"Deſerted in his utmoſt need
"By thoſe his former bounty fed,"

was treating them rather like Lazarus who was fed by crumbs from the rich man's table, than like Britiſh Noblemen. His Lordſhip took notice of what the noble and learned Lord had ſaid, of the advice he would have given at the peril of his life, and argued as if the Lord Chancellor had queſtioned the propriety of the Prince's conduct.

The Lord Chancellor roſe to explain, declaring that he had never ſaid a word about the conduct of his Royal Highneſs, which he did not preſume to queſtion, but had talked of the advice which he would have given thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be his Royal Highneſs's Counſellors.

Lord Stormont roſe ſhortly to animadvert on the noble and learned Lord's having ſaid, "ſufficient to the day is the evil thereof," and declared that he knew nothing of the eſtabliſhment for the Prince of Wales. His Lordſhip ſaid, the Miniſter in another Houſe had held triumphant language on the ſubject, and had declared, when all his Miniſterial functions were reſigned, he would take upon himſelf the odium of propoſing that eſtabliſhment. His Lordſhip referred the noble and learned Lord to a former debate in that Houſe, when it had been expreſsly declared, that it was intended to give the Prince of Wales an eſtabliſhment ſuitable to the dignity of the Regent. He aſked, had the noble and learned Lord been ſo occupied ſince by his various duties, that he had buried in the river of oblivion what he formerly knew? All, he ſaid, who knew the Prince of Wales's ſentiments, knew that it was repugnant to his mind, to form an eſtabliſhment by an unneceſſary expence to the country. His Lordſhip added other arguments of a ſimilar tendency.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid a few words in reply.

The Marquis Townſhend, Lord Portcheſter, and Lord Fitzwilliam ſeverally ſpoke againſt the motion, as calculated to carry up imperfect and incomplete Reſolutions to the Prince of Wales.

Lord Radnor aſked, if voting the motion would preclude him or any other noble Lord from freely diſcuſſing and objecting to any

part

part of the bill that they might diſapprove, when it ſhould come under conſideration?

Lord Sydney ſaid, undoubtedly every noble Lord would be at liberty to give a free opinion, and vote as he ſhould think proper on any future meaſure relative to the ſubject.

The Duke of Richmond juſtified his former argument, which had been queſtioned by Lord Portcheſter and Lord Fitzwilliam. His Grace complained of Lord Stormont having produced a mutilated publication of the letters that had paſſed between the Miniſter and the Prince of Wales, and argued upon it. He aſked, why were not two other letters that had made a part of that correſpondence produced? the letter preceding that of the Miniſter, and the letter ſucceeding that of his Royal Highneſs. He defended the Lord Chancellor's ſpeech of Friday, and obſerved, that noble and learned Lord had been ſaid to have appealed to the paſſions. But it was to be remembered that the noble and learned Lord had firſt offered arguments, and thoſe of the ſtrongeſt nature, and had then ſaid, "if theſe arguments won't do, I'll not appeal to the paſſions, but to the feelings of the Houſe." The Duke aſked, what could be a more powerful appeal than to the feelings of their Lordſhips? He argued this very ably, and pointed out that a different reaſon was urged in the Proteſt from that relied on in debate, in objection to the reſtriction relative to making Peerages. In debate, it had been contended that the power was neceſſary to the Regent, to enable him to reward merit. In the Proteſt, the argument was, that the power of creating Peers was the only branch of the Prerogative ſufficiently powerful to afford a remedy againſt a combination in that Houſe. The ſecret, therefore, was out!

Lord Hay defended the Proteſt which he had ſigned.

Lord Fitzwilliam did the ſame.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſtated, that ſuch of their Lordſhips as had voted for the Reſolutions, were bound as men of honour and conſcience not to vote againſt meaſures grounded on thoſe Reſolutions on a ſlight reaſon, not unleſs new matter was introduced into thoſe meaſures.

At length after ſeveral of the noble ſpeakers had been up repeatedly, the queſtion was called for and put, when the motion was agreed to without a diviſion. The ſecond motion was alſo agreed to, and a conference deſired with the Commons to acquaint them therewith.

The Houſe then upon motion, it being eight o'clock, was adjourned to

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

The Lord Chancellor came to the Houſe at eleven.—At twelve the Houſe was adjourned to next day.

His Lordſhip then, according to the order of the day, went to Weſtminſter abbey, preceded by the officers of the Houſe, and accompanied by ten Biſhops.

The ſermon was delivered by Dr. Pretyman, Biſhop of Lincoln, who took his text from the eighth chapter of St. John, the thirty-ſecond verſe, "And ye ſhall know the TRUTH, and the TRUTH ſhall make you free." From which he drew a plain and candid diſcourſe upon the ground, that the tenets of the Church of England were the truth, and that political liberty was cloſely united to the tenets of the Goſpel——He touched with much temper and accuracy upon the diſpoſition and tumultuouſneſs of the times in which the event occurred they had to lament; but with a commendable forbearance dropped not a ſingle alluſion to the politics of the preſent day.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

The Lord Chancellor being ſo much indiſpoſed as not to be able to attend, Earl Bathurſt ſat on the woolſack in his ſtead.

The thanks of the Houſe were ordered to the Biſhop of Lincoln (Dr. Pretyman) for his ſermon preached yeſterday before their Lordſhips.

The Lord Preſident of the Council (Lord Camden) reported that he had, with the Lord Privy Seal, according to the orders of their Lordſhips, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Addreſs, to which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for communicating to me "the Reſolutions agreed to by the two "Houſes, and I requeſt you to aſſure them "in my name, that my duty to the King "my Father, and my anxious concern for "the ſafety and intereſts of the people, "which muſt be endangered by a longer "ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of the Royal "Authority, together with my reſpect for "the united deſires of the two Houſes, "outweigh in my mind every other conſideration, and will determine me to undertake the weighty and important truſt "propoſed to me, in conformity to the Reſolutions now communicated to me. I "am ſenſible of the difficulties that muſt "attend this truſt in the peculiar circumſtances in which it is committed to my "charge, in which, as I am acquainted "with no former example, my hopes of a "ſucceſsful adminiſtration cannot be founded

"on

" on any paſt experience; but confiding " that the limitations on the exerciſe of the " Royal Authority deemed neceſſary for the " preſent, have been approved only by the " two Houſes as a temporary meaſure, " founded on the loyal hope, in which I " ardently participate, that his Majeſty's " diſorder may not be of long duration, and " truſting in the mean while that I ſhall re- " ceive a zealous and united ſupport in the " two Houſes, and in the nation, propor- " tioned to the difficulty attending the diſ- " charge of my truſt in this interval, I will " entertain the pleaſing hope that my faith- " ful endeavours to preſerve the intereſts " of the King, the Crown, and People, " may be ſucceſsful."

Lord Waldegrave reported that he had, with Lord Ayleſbury, waited upon her Majeſty with their Lordſhips Addreſs, to which ſhe had been pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" My duty and gratitude to the King, and " the ſenſe I muſt ever entertain of my great " obligations to this country, will certainly " engage my moſt earneſt attention to the " anxious and momentous truſt intended to " be repoſed in me by Parliament. It will " be a great conſolation to me to receive the " aid of a Council, of which I ſhall ſtand " ſo much in need, in diſcharge of a duty " wherein the happineſs of my future life is " indeed deeply intereſted, but which, a " higher object, the happineſs of a great, " loyal and affectionate people renders ſtill " more important."

Lord Southampton then roſe, and after expreſſing his ſincere wiſh that the anſwer and ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs might be known by the people, moved, " that the " meſſage to his Royal Highneſs the Prince " of Wales be printed, with his Royal " Highneſs's anſwer thereto."

Lord Radnor moved, " that the meſſage " to the Queen, and her Majeſty's anſwer " thereto, be printed."

Ordered.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe going into a Committee on the State of the Nation, Earl Bathurſt left the woolſack, Lord Walſingham was called to the table, and their Lordſhips immediately reſolved themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the State of the Nation.

The Lord Preſident then roſe and ſaid, their Lordſhips having received the aſſent of her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the manner the Houſe had juſt heard, it was incumbent on the Committee to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch in a buſineſs, where even the delays occaſioned by neceſſity could not be looked on without regret. The next ſtep therefore which appeared to him as neceſſary, was by a formal Reſolution to impart a regularity to their own proceedings. They were at preſent, it muſt be admitted, merely a Convention, being incomplete and imperfect, without the aſſiſtance of the third Eſtate. The two Houſes of Parliament in ſuch a ſituation were an impotent, a maimed, and *headleſs* trunk, without functions and without energy, and could do no one Legiſlative Act until they were *crowned* and animated by the preſence, or aſſent of the Sovereign. A lamented calamity had rendered that preſence and that aid impoſſible to be received! Being, therefore, deprived of the aſſiſtance of the King in his *natural capacity*, they were compelled to reſort to his *political capacity*. There was but one organ by which this aſſiſtance could be derived, or by which they could be reſtored to their natural functions, and this organ was the Great Seal. This was in fact the *mouth* of the King; it was the inſtrument by which he declared his will, and was therefore the only one by which the Courts below could be brought to recognize their proceedings formally and legally as an Act of Parliament!—This mode of proceeding had, however, been ridiculed as a *phantom*! It had been ſaid, that ſuch an act would be an emanation from, not an addition to, their authority. But would thoſe who were thus free in their ridicule, impart any other mode by which they could be extricated from their preſent difficulty? Would they ſay that the Prince of Wales could of his own authority proceed to open the Parliament in due form? No! That was impoſſible; for until an Act of Parliament created the Prince Regent, the Reſolutions of the two Houſes declared that he poſſeſſed no political authority, and conſequently the Parliament could not be opened by him, nor by any other, without the uſe of what had been ſo frequently termed a fiction. Did they require that the Lord Chancellor ſhould put himſelf into ſuch a ſituation of perſonal hazard, as of his own accord to put the Great Seal to any Bill? They were compelled therefore by neceſſity to reſort to a Reſolution of the two Houſes, empowering the proper perſons to make uſe of the Great Seal—an inſtrument which his Lordſhip ſaid was of ſuch great and particular authority, that even if the Lord Chancellor committed a high miſdemeanor by affixing it to Letters Patent, thoſe inſtruments muſt be conſidered valid, they would have the full force of law, and could not be diſputed by any of the Judges. His Lordſhip, in ſupport of his doctrine, recurred to ſeveral precedents, but argued principally

upon thoſe of the minority of Henry the Sixth. But thoſe precedents, his Lordſhip ſaid, had been ridiculed, had been declared by ſome perſons not fit to be acted upon, as having been formed in times of barbarity: he would however take upon himſelf to ſay to ſuch perſons, that however ſuperior we might be in the knowledge of arts, and in the accommodation and luxury of life, to our *barbarous anceſtors*, it by no means followed that we were better acquainted with the forms of Parliament, or with the law of the Conſtitution: to thoſe *barbarous* anceſtors were their *politer* poſterity obliged for ſome of the beſt Acts on the Statute Book, and for the moſt eſſential forms of Parliament and the Conſtitution. His Lordſhip quoted the conduct of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whoſe character as a lawyer and a man of integrity he highly panegyrized, and who had ſuffered the Great Seal to be affixed to an inſtrument in the manner he now propoſed it to be uſed. Two Reſolutions, he ſaid, would be found neceſſary to be adopted, under their preſent circumſtances, to complete the Legiſlature. The firſt which he meant to ſubmit to their Lordſhips, was, to eſtabliſh a Commiſſion to open and hold the Parliament in due form; the ſecond would follow up the firſt at a convenient time, for the purpoſe of empowering the Royal Aſſent to be given, in his Majeſty's name, to the Bill of Regency, by the ſame, or by another Commiſſion. His Lordſhip concluded by moving, "That it is expedient and neceſſary that "Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of "Great Britain, be empowered to be iſſued "by the authority of the two Houſes of "Parliament, in the tenor and form fol-"lowing:—

[Here followed an exact tranſcript of the writ uſually iſſued under the Sign Manual, empowering certain Commiſſioners to open and hold the King's Parliaments at Weſtminſter.—The Commiſſioners nominated by the preſent Letters Patent, were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Preſident and Privy Seal, the two Secretaries of State, Lord Chatham, Lord Weymouth, and ſome other of the Officers of State.]

Lord Portcheſter ſaid, that the whole of what he had now heard from the noble and learned Lord, only ſerved to convince him, that they were now in that preciſe ſituation where they ſtood two months ſince;—with this difference only, that they were now going to do by a pretended Act of Parliament what ſhould have been done by a *declaration* of the two Houſes. They had declared their right to diſpoſe of the Supreme Authority, when its perſonal exerciſe was no longer poſſible in the Sovereign; but what uſe were they now about to make of the right thus aſſerted?—They were about to give a part of it to a creature ſet up by themſelves, to give what muſt be afterwards termed the Royal Aſſent;—they were to give a part of it to the Queen;—and the mangled remnant they were to give to the Prince Regent!—They were about to ſend down to Weſtminſter-hall, where the higheſt ideas were entertained of the political perfection of the Sovereign, not ſuch a Deity as they had been accuſtomed to adore, but an Image crippled and defaced, ſtript of its faireſt proportions, and deformed by the hand of Diſtruſt!—But the noble and learned Lord had ſaid, that this fiction of the Great Seal was neceſſary, as otherwiſe the Act would not be of validity in the Courts below. It was neceſſary, however, to inform that noble Lord, that beſides this fiction, another *Forgery* was neceſſary, as he held in his hand Abſtracts from two Acts of Parliament, by both which the *Sign Manual* alſo was made eſſentially neceſſary to the validity of any Act. Theſe were the Acts of the 33d of Henry VIII and the 1ſt of Philip and Mary; the former declaring that no Act could be valid, unleſs ſigned by the Sovereign, or in his abſence by the *Cuſtos Regni*; and the latter, in deciding on the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, ſpeaking the ſame language, but in ſtronger terms, by reverſing the whole of the proceedings, on the ground, as it was ſtated, that the ſignature of the late Sovereign did not appear on the face of the Act. His Lordſhip concluded with declaring, that whenever the *ſecond* Reſolution came to be diſcuſſed, it ſhould meet with his moſt earneſt oppoſition.

Lord Camden replied, that a different meaning was to be attached to thoſe Acts than that which had been inferred by the noble Lord. They were, he contended, Acts merely *affirmative*;—that is, they aſſerted that Acts ſo ſigned were legal, but they no where contained the aſſertion, that thoſe Acts could not be legalized in any other form!—His Lordſhip added, that a precedent directly contradicting the inference of the noble Lord had been put into his hand. It ſtated, that in 28 Eliz. an Act had actually paſſed under the Great Seal only, and without the Sign Manual.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſaid, that he felt himſelf called on, by hearing his name recited amongſt thoſe who were to be included in the Commiſſion. He had already given his opinion on the preſent proceedings, which he could not but

regard

regard as illegal and unconſtitutional. That opinion appearing on the Records of this Houſe, he could not give his conſent, that his name, by appearing in the liſt of the Commiſſioners, ſhould ſeem to give a ſanction to meaſures of which he had ſo ſolemnly diſapproved! He was empowered to ſay the ſame for his Royal Relative who was preſent (the Duke of Cumberland); and though he was not preciſely authorized by his Royal Brother, the Prince, or by his Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester, yet he could aſſure the Houſe, that their feelings were the ſame, and the ſentiments of them all were on this occaſion in the moſt perfect coincidence!

Lord Camden ſaid, that on ſuch information, and from ſuch authority, there could be no heſitation reſpecting the propriety of omitting the names of thoſe Royal Perſonages in the Commiſſion.

Lord Walſingham was then proceeding to omit their names, by putting the queſtion ſeverally on each; when he was interrupted by Lord Kinnaird, who ſaid, that the preſent was not the time for making the amendment; and by the Lords Porcheſter and Fitzwilliam, who remarked, that by the preſent mode of omitting the names, the tranſaction would appear on their Journals as a mark of diſreſpect.

Lord Derby remarked alſo on the dilemma to which the Houſe was thus reduced, but added, that it aroſe of courſe from the informalities of their original proceedings, from which nothing could poſſibly ſpring but confuſion. The noble and learned Lord (Camden) he obſerved, had yeſterday an interview with his Royal Highneſs, when if a proper communication had been made of the mode intended to be purſued by his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Houſe could not poſſibly have been involved in a ſituation ſo awkward as the preſent.

Lord Camden in his vindication obſerved, that it had always been uſual, as a matter of courſe, to inſert the names of the Royal Family in every commiſſion. Had they therefore been omitted in the preſent, the charge of diſreſpect would have been brought againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters with much more juſtice. Such a charge he felt himſelf incapable of meriting, though it had been more than once inſinuated. It had been alledged, for inſtance, that when the Privy Council had been firſt ſummoned, for the purpoſe of examining the Phyſicians, he, as Lord Preſident, had been guilty of diſreſpect, by ſending to his Royal Highneſs a ſummons ſimilar to that of any other Member. The fact, on the contrary, was, that having found on enquiry, that the ſummons uſually ſent to the Prince was ſigned only by the Clerk of the Council, he did not think that ſufficient, but had ſent a letter ſigned by his own hand, and enclоſed to Lord Southampton, to be by him delivered to his Royal Highneſs. —— Lord Southampton delivered the ſummons to his Royal Highneſs, and on being aſked if that was the moſt reſpectful mode of conveyance, declared it was.

Lord Porcheſter contended that this was by no means ſufficient. The diſreſpect was in the ſilence obſerved when the buſineſs was in contemplation, and when the Prince ſhould have been informed of the ſteps to be purſued.——The form of the ſummons was a matter beneath their conſideration.

Lord Stormont followed, and enforced the ſame idea. The feelings of his Royal Highneſs, he obſerved, were ſufficient, without the contumelious ſilence which had been there obſerved, reſpecting an inquiry where his deareſt intereſts were at ſtake.

Lord Radnor, after ſome converſation had paſſed on the difficulty of omitting the names of the Blood Royal without an implied diſreſpect, propoſed a mode, which was accepted. His propoſition was to ſtate, by a diſtinct Reſolution on the Journals, that the omiſſion had been made at the requiſition of thoſe Royal Perſonages themſelves.

Lord Stormont then returning to the general queſtion, ſaid, that of the Reſolution now before the Houſe, and that by which it was intended to be followed, his firm opinion was, that the firſt was informal, and the ſecond totally illegal. He did not mean to except to the Reſolution now before the Houſe, becauſe he was convinced that there was no meaſure which could be adopted to which the charge of informality would not in ſome degree apply. But if this Reſolution was deemed neceſſary at preſent, he ſhould object very ſtrongly to the delay which had taken place; and he felt the more from the delays which had taken place in this buſineſs, becauſe he was firmly convinced that more *republican* ideas had been diffuſed and impreſſed on their Lordſhips minds in the laſt three months, than had been during the whole of his political life. Thoſe ideas were more than ſufficiently inculcated by that ſyſtem of claſſical education, which was ſaid to ſtrengthen our early, to comfort our mature, and to ſolace our declining years. The ideas which impreſſed too forcibly the independence of the individual, were at all times dangerous; under the preſent circumſtances, the hazard reſulting from ſuch doctrines, received a very conſiderable increaſe; — and whilſt that Houſe was engendering political monſters, they could not be ſurpriſed if

monſters of the ſame deſcription were to be brought forth elſewhere.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that the delay which had ariſen in the preſent buſineſs, was not imputable to thoſe with whom he acted; it ſprung originally from that queſtion which had been brought forward by others reſpecting the *Right*, and on which it became therefore neceſſary in the firſt inſtance to determine. When that was diſpoſed of, it made, in his opinion, no difference, whether the preſent Reſolution preceded or followed thoſe which had paſſed the Houſe containing the Reſtrictions. He profeſſed himſelf to have no objection whatever reſpecting thoſe *republican* ideas which had been ſpoken of with ſo much terror; he approved, on the contrary, of the preſent ſyſtem of education, as he thought the more our youth were led to ſtudy the conſtitutions of other countries, the more they would be induced to admire their own.

Lord Fitzwilliam ſpoke againſt the Reſolution.

The queſtion on the firſt Reſolution was then put and carried without a diviſion.

Lord Radnor next moved his addition, by which it was to be ſpecified on the Journals that the names of the Princes of the Blood Royal were withdrawn at their own deſire.

This motion was agreed to without any objection.

The Commiſſion was then read through, and this extraordinary propoſition is at the concluſion: after the uſual words inſerted in all parliamentary Commiſſions, "by his Majeſty's command," inſtead of the uſual words "ſigned with his own hand," are inſerted, "by order of the two Houſes of Parliament."

This gave riſe to a further debate; which, however, at laſt ſubſided, and the Commiſſion paſſed the Committee. Adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

A meſſage was ſent to the Commons, deſiring a conference on the ſubject matter of the laſt conference. The aſſent of the Commons being ſignified, the conference was immediately held in the Painted Chamber, where the Lord Preſident, the Manager of the Lords Committee, delivered to the Marquis of Graham, the Manager on the part of the Commons, the Reſolution agreed to by their Lordſhips. The Lord Preſident reported the conference, and at five o'clock their Lordſhips adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Their Lordſhips, on receiving a meſſage from the Commons, deſiring a conference, agreed to hold it in the Painted Chamber.

The Lord Privy Seal managed this conference on the part of their Lordſhips, and the Hon. Dudley Ryder, on the part of the Commons.

The Manager of the Commons informed the Lord Privy Seal, that the Houſe by which he was now delegated, had agreed to the Reſolution paſſed by their Lordſhips on Saturday laſt.

The Lord Privy Seal reported to the Houſe the reſult of the conference.

The Commiſſion to which, in compliance with the above mentioned Reſolution, the Great Seal had been affixed in his Majeſty's name, was now read by Earl Bathurſt, who preſided in the indiſpoſition of the Lord Chancellor. The Commiſſioners named in this inſtrument were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Chancellor, the Lord Preſident, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other great officers. It empowered them, *in his* Majeſty's name, to open the Parliament in form.

While it was read, the Speaker, and many of the Members of the Lower Houſe, who had been deſired by the Lords Commiſſioners to attend their Lordſhips, were preſent.

Earl Bathurſt made the following ſpeech on the occaſion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In purſuance of the authority given to us by his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, which has been read, amongſt other things to declare the cauſes of your preſent meeting, we have only to call your attention to the melancholy circumſtance of his Majeſty's illneſs, in conſequence of which it becomes neceſſary to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal perſon, and for the adminiſtration of Royal authority during the continuance of this calamity, in ſuch manner as the exigency of the caſe ſeems to require."

After this ceremony, the Commons returned to their own Houſe; and their Lordſhips adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Lord Dover ſaid he had a Petition in his hand from Warren Haſtings, Eſq. which he preſented, and deſired it might be read by the Clerk.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled,

The Humble PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq. late Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was permitted by the Hon. Houſe of Commons to appear before their bar on the 24th of April 1786, to anſwer to certain Charges which had been preferred againſt him in that Honourable

Houſe.

Houſe —That your Petitioner, on the 14th of May 178-, was impeached by the Hon. Houſe of Commons of Great Britain at the bar of your Lordſhips Houſe of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours—That your Lordſhips were pleaſed to grant your Petitioner a copy of the Articles of Impeachment, with leave to anſwer the ſame—That on the 25th of November 1787, in the following Seſſion of Parliament, your Petitioner, according to your Lordſhips order, did deliver in his Anſwer to the ſaid Articles, and the 13th of February 1788, was appointed for the commencement of his trial; and it was accordingly commenced and continued by various adjournments to June 15th of the ſame year.—That your Petitioner conceived an abundant conſolation when he ſaw himſelf brought before a Court, which was held in univerſal eſtimation the moſt juſt, as it was the moſt reſpectable, from the high titles and dignities, and the noble characters of the Members compoſing it. And impreſſed at this time in an equal degree with the ſame ſentiments, and aſſuring himſelf that your Lordſhips will favourably receive any repreſentation which he may conceive himſelf under the neceſſity of making to your Lordſhips, of the hardſhips which he has ſuſtained, and may yet have cauſe to apprehend, from the peculiar circumſtances of the preſent trial, he humbly preſumes in this ſtage of it to ſtate the ſame to your Lordſhips, and to pray for ſuch redreſs and relief in the future proceſs of it, as your Lordſhips wiſdom may be able to deviſe, and your juſtice preſcribe.

And your Petitioner humbly begs leave to obſerve, that one year has elapſed ſince the commencement of his trial; and in that interval ſeven noble Lords, his Judges, have yielded to the courſe of nature; ſome of the perſons whoſe evidence was required for his defence have returned to their duty in India; and many of thoſe who remain are detained, to the injury of their fortunes and proſpects, and to ſome loſs of the ſervice to which they belong.—That your Petitioner poſſeſſes no means of indemnifying them for their detention, nor does he preſume to eſtimate his own rights at ſo high a price, as to exact from any man, that he ſhould devote the prime ſeaſon of his life to inaction.—That of ſuch of the witneſſes whoſe conveniences may permit it, or whoſe inclinations may prompt them to remain, many muſt, by death, or the variable accidents of life, be taken from him before the time of his defence.—That his health, which a long reſidence in an ungenial climate had impaired, has been precluded from receiving the only remedy which a foreign air could afford for its reſtoration; and the only palliative which a ſtate of eaſe could afford it at home, his fortune, waſted in the expences unavoidably incident to ſo heavy a proſecution, and his perſon thruſt out from its place in common ſociety; with other ſufferings which, though moſt ſenſibly felt by him, may not be ſpecified in an addreſs to your Lordſhips.

And your petitioner begs leave humbly to obſerve to your Lordſhips, that although the Proſecution has as yet been cloſed upon two Articles only of his Impeachment, twenty Articles were preferred againſt him by the Hon. Houſe of Commons; that theſe comprized in effect all the material tranſactions, civil, political, military, revenue, and financial, of a Government of thirteen years; that a conſiderable portion of this time was a period of great difficulty, danger and embarraſſment, to every dependency of the Britiſh Empire, and more particularly to the extenſive territories which were under the actual Government of your Petitioner, or which depended upon his exertions for ſubſiſtence and relief: that your petitioner was therefore under the neceſſity, through his Counſel and Solicitors, of collecting and collating from the voluminous records of the Eaſt India Company the whole hiſtory of his public life, in order to form a complete defence to every allegation which the Hon. Houſe of Commons has preferred againſt him; for your Petitioner had not, when your Lordſhips were pleaſed to grant him a copy of the Articles, neither has he now, any means of knowing whether any or what Articles, if any, were meant to be abandoned by the Hon. Houſe of Commons. That it was not poſſible for your Petitioner to be prepared with the neceſſary materials for ſuch a defence, without incurring a very heavy and intolerable expence, the ſums which have been actually paid, and for which your Petitioner ſtands indebted, amounting, according to the moſt accurate eſtimate which he could procure from the beſt authority, to upwards of thirty thouſand pounds. That this is a ſubject of great and ſerious alarm to your Petitioner, who in the indefinite proſpect before him, ſees himſelf in danger of wanting the means of defence and even of ſubſiſtence, ſhould his life, which is not probable, be continued to the cloſe of a trial, in which ſo ſmall a progreſs has yet been made, unleſs your Lordſhips wiſdom ſhall enable you to afford your Petitioner that relief which he humbly ſolicits, and confidently hopes to receive. That your Petitioner, with all ſincerity of heart, craves leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, that he does not preſume to ſtate his ſenſe of the hardſhips to which he has been and is ſubjected by the paſt events of the trial, as matters of complaint, being fully perſuaded that they are unavoidably incident

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to the peculiar nature of ſuch a trial, and to the peculiar character and circumſtances of the charge which was the ſubject of it. That he has ſtated them with no other motive or view than to obtain from your Lordſhips a deliverance from the dreadful chance of his character being tranſmitted on the records of your Lordſhips high and auguſt Court, blaſted with unrefuted criminations, and an acceleration of the time in which he may be enabled to make his innocence, his integrity, and (may he be permitted in all humility to add) his deſerts apparent to your Lordſhips.

Your Petitioner therefore moſt humbly prays, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to order that the Trial may proceed according to your Lordſhips order upon the laſt adjournment, and that it may be continued to its cloſe (if it be poſſible) without interruption.

WARREN HASTINGS.

London, Feb. 9. 1789.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that as the Houſe was thin, and as their Lordſhips were not generally informed that ſuch a petition was to be preſented, he would merely move for the preſent, that it ſhould lie on the table, in order to be taken into conſideration on a future day, when there might be a full attendance. He would farther move, that the Trial ſhould be adjourned to Monday, not meaning however that they could proceed on that day. Their Lordſhips would recollect, that in the laſt year they had adjourned the Trial during the term the Judges were upon their circuits; but whether the ſame mode ſhould be obſerved at preſent, would be an object for their Lordſhips determination when they take the petition into conſideration.

The order which ſtood for to-morrow, for the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. was upon motion diſcharged, and the further conſideration of the trial appointed for Monday, and a meſſage was accordingly ſent to acquaint the Commons therewith.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

A Petition was preſented from Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward, ſtating, that his brother, the late John Lord Dudley, died on the 9th of October laſt without iſſue; but the Viſcounteſs Dudley, from motives of perſonal pique to him, refuſed to ſay whether ſhe was or was not pregnant, by which he was deprived of his ſeat in Parliament. He therefore prayed their Lordſhips to grant a writ *de Ventre inſpiciendo*, alſo a writ of *ne exeat Regno*, as he underſtood the was in the meditation of going out of the kingdom.

The Marquis of Stafford moved, "That it ſhould lie on the table." Ordered.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

The Regency Bill was preſented, at their Lordſhips bar, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Walſingham roſe and moved, that the re-commencement of the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. be deferred from Monday next, for which day it then ſtood, to Monday the 6th of April, which was agreed to. Adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

Lord Sydney, after a very ſhort preface, moved, "That the Bill for appointing a Regent, &c. be now read."

The Duke of Grafton roſe, as he ſaid, for the very purpoſe of avowing his perfect approbation of the meaſures which had been taken by Adminiſtration from the firſt introduction of the buſineſs, to the Bill now under their conſideration; it was a plan that had been formed upon the principles of the Conſtitution; that Conſtitution he had ever admired, and to which he ſhould for ever be attached; it had been produced by integrity, and ſupported by manlineſs and perſeverance.—His principal reaſon for troubling their Lordſhips was, leſt, by his giving a ſilent vote, he ſhould be ſuſpected of being luke-warm in a buſineſs that he admired and warmly approved from his ſoul.

Lord Southampton declared himſelf as warmly attached to his King, and the principles of the Conſtitution, as any noble Peer in that Houſe, and therefore it was that he objected to the Bill before them, becauſe he did not think it reſpectful to the one, or according to the other. He wiſhed to know, if the noble Duke was himſelf of opinion, that, had the powers of the Crown been ſo torn and ſhackled when he was Prime Miniſter, he ſhould have been able to carry his Bill for reſtricting the dividends of the Eaſt-India Company?

The Bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to a Committee of the whole Houſe next day, and their Lordſhips to be ſummoned. Adjourned to

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Lord Grantley took the oaths and his ſeat. Previous to going into the order of the day, Earl Spencer preſented a Petition from the inhabitants of Weſtminſter againſt the Regency Bill. The Petition was read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The order of the day was then read, when their Lordſhips reſolved themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Regency Bill, Lord Walſingham in the chair.

The Clerk next proceeded to read the ſeveral clauſes of the Bill, which, as far as they went, received the concurrence of their

their Lordſhips, with very few amendments.

In the firſt clauſe, appointing his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales Regent, Lord Carmarthen moved as an amendment, "till the King's recovery, and proclamation made thereof, and no longer," which was agreed to.

On the clauſe for obliging the Regent to preſerve, unaltered, the eſtabliſhed Religion as ſettled by the Act of Uniformity, Lord Stanhope highly reprobated the penal Statutes reſpecting Religion that continued to diſgrace the laws of this country. He had been at the trouble of wading through the ſtatutes at large, and their Lordſhips would be aſtoniſhed when he told them there were above 100 exiſting laws, inflicting penalties on ſuppoſed religious offences. His Lordſhip then entered into a review of thoſe laws, and conſidered this as a convenient opportunity for leaving the Regent at liberty aſſent to whatever regulations the wiſdom of the two Houſes might think proper to enact. For this purpoſe his Lordſhip moved, that the adherence of the Regent to the Act of Uniformity be conſtrued to extend only ſo far as relates to the uſe of the Common-Prayer, the adminiſtration of the Holy Sacraments, and the conſecration to holy orders by Biſhops.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in reply, feared the noble Lord had not ſufficiently conſidered the buſineſs he had taken in hand. He had himſelf been honoured by his communications on the ſubject, and a part of his preſent motion was conſequent to his ſuggeſtions. He was ſtill of opinion, that it would be found neceſſary to enlarge ſtill more the object of his amendment.

Lord Stanhope explained that the ſole object of his preſent motion was merely not the agitation of the queſtion itſelf, but ſo to leave it open that they might not, by a previous vote, preclude its diſcuſſion.

The Biſhop of Saliſbury expreſſed his diſapprobation of Lord Stanhope's motion as untimely. His Lordſhip alſo took this opportunity of declaring his approbation of thoſe meaſures which his Lordſhip had hitherto ſupported only with his ſilent vote.

Some other Lords made a few obſervations on the buſineſs, when Lord Stanhope's motion was put and negatived without a diviſion.

In the clauſe reſtricting the execution of the powers of the Regent to his reſidence within the kingdom, Lord Portcheſter moved that the words "or Ireland" be added after Great Britain. This was negatived alſo without a diviſion.

In the clauſe for reſtricting the Peerage, with an exception in favour of ſuch of the Princes of the Blood as ſhould attain the age of 21, Lord Radnor moved an amendment, reſtricting ſuch creation to thoſe Princes who ſhould be actually reſident in the kingdom at the time of their creation. His Lordſhip's amendment, after an obſervation on the impropriety of depriving thoſe Princes who might be fighting the battles of their country, by ſea or land, of their reward, was divided on, Ayes 58, Noes 69.

Several other amendments, merely verbal, on different parts of the clauſes, through which their Lordſhips went, were propoſed, and but few of them met with concurrence.

Having got as far as the clauſe veſting in her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, and the patronage of his houſhold, the Committee agreed to report progreſs, and to aſk leave to ſit again, which was accordingly done, and their Lordſhips adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

The order of the day was read for reſuming the Committee on the further conſideration of the Regency Bill, and Lord Walſingham took the chair.

Lord Rawdon immediately roſe, and adverting to the cloſe of the preceding night's meeting, accorded with their Lordſhips on the propriety of deferring, at the hour at which their Lordſhips adjourned, the determination of the clauſe relative to the appointment of her Majeſty to the care of the King, and the patronage of the Houſhold. In ſupport of the latter part of this clauſe, namely, the veſting the Queen with the ſole direction and patronage of the Royal Houſehold, it had been ſtated, that a contrary mode would have been injurious to the dignity and ſplendour of his Majeſty; that his feelings would be affected and injured in the firſt ſtages of his recovery, and dangerous to the event of his re-aſſumption of his Crown. Theſe reaſons his Lordſhip combated with a variety of arguments, and explained his preſent purpoſe to be, to offer an amendment, ſubſtituting, inſtead of the general patronage propoſed to be veſted in her Majeſty by the original clauſe, ſuch words as ſhould reſtrict that patronage to ſuch extent as ſhould be deemed neceſſary. This, his Lordſhip gave notice, he meant, if approved of, to follow up by another, determining what officers of the Houſhold ſhould be deemed expedient, and what not, to be placed under her Majeſty's controul. His Lordſhip concluded with making his firſt motion.

Lord Hopetoun defended the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure as it ſtood in its original ſhape, and declared his averſion to any amendment.

Lord Radnor, after requiring and receiving an explanation from Lord Rawdon, of the

the nature and extent of his motion, declared himſelf friendly to the principle upon which it was founded. He had himſelf drawn up a Reſolution, which he had meant to ſubmit to their Lordſhips conſideration. But he ſo far entered into the ideas of the noble Lord who had anticipated him, that he ſhould forbear purſuing his own intentions, and give the motion propoſed his ſupport. His Lordſhip ſtated the purport of the amendment intended to have been propoſed by him to be, to veſt in her Majeſty the controul and guidance of the Houſhold, but to leave the nomination of vacancies to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The amendment was oppoſed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Hawkeſbury, Lord Fauconberg, and Lord Sydney, and defended by Lord Stormont, Lord Carliſle, and Lord Rawdon.

At nine o'clock the queſtion having been called for, a diviſion enſued upon Lord Rawdon's amendment, when there appeared Ayes 66, Noes 89.

Lord Radnor's motion was then negatived without a diviſion, and the original clauſe was put and carried.

Previous to entering into the conſideration of the next clauſe, namely, the nomination of the Council to be appointed to aſſiſt her Majeſty, it was propoſed to the Committee, on account of the probability of its taking up ſome time in the diſcuſſion, to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again. This was ſtrongly oppoſed by Lords Stormont and Carliſle, on account of the delay it would occaſion; and after ſome converſation, the Committee agreed to the queſtion of reporting progreſs, which was accordingly done, and the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack, and addreſſing the Houſe, ſaid, that it appeared a few days ago upon the report of the Phyſicians, that the King was in a ſtate of convaleſcence, ſince which time he has uniformly improved; that intelligence was juſt arrived of his Majeſty's *recovery*. This intelligence he was ſure was agreeable to all parties, and to every man in that Houſe: the conſequence of ſuch happy circumſtances would be felt by all. After a declaration of his Majeſty's recovery, no further proceeding could take place upon the principle and foundation of the preſent Bill; but in order to mark the evident truth of the reſtoration to health, it would be prudent to have the experience of a few days, that the Phyſicians might be confirmed in their opinion upon the happy circumſtance. He ſhould therefore move, that *the Houſe do adjourn to Tueſday next*.

Lord Stormont ſaid, he never in the courſe of his life heard intelligence with more joy; nor could there happen to this country a circumſtance of more public benefit, than the recovery of the King. An unhappy interruption in the Executive Government had been long and ſeverely felt; but now every nerve of State would be reinvigorated and reſtored to ſtrength; every channel would flow in its own courſe, from the proper fountain. There never perhaps happened to Great Britain a circumſtance which could better juſtify its inhabitants in rejoicing, than the preſent reſtoration of his Majeſty: our affairs, both at home and abroad, called aloud for his friendly aid; and happy indeed will all ranks and deſcriptions of perſons be, when they receive the intelligence. And firſt upon the loyal liſt, will be the illuſtrious Perſonage to whom the great charge of the Executive Power was to have been intruſted; he has ſtill greater reaſon to rejoice, and with which his Lordſhip alſo in ſome degree participated; for his Royal Highneſs will be now exempted from the taſk with which he is to be burthened; a taſk which muſt have been very painful to his Royal Highneſs, under the contracted and feeble manner in which it was determined he ſhould receive it. His Lordſhip had authority however to declare, his Royal Highneſs was reſolved to accept it in ſuch a way as the Parliament ſhould think fit to direct; and had ſuch an event happened, his Lordſhip had no doubt, but that the Prince would furniſh the people with a ſpecimen of abilities and principles, that would entitle him to be enrolled with the moſt illuſtrious Monarchs, when Nature in her due courſe ſhould call him to the Throne. His Lordſhip concurred with all his heart with the noble and learned Lord, and cordially aſſented to the motion.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſaid, it was impoſſible for any perſon to hear with more ſatisfaction and happineſs, the information juſt given by the noble and learned Lord, nor could any one poſſibly aſſent more readily to the motion than himſelf; indeed, he would have made the motion, had he received the happy intelligence: that he went yeſterday to Kew, and ſolicited the honour to ſee the King, but it was deemed adviſeable he ſhould not, leſt it might endanger his Majeſty's health. His Royal Highneſs was convinced his Brother would receive this happy intelligence with the greateſt joy; and had he been before informed of it, he would have commiſſioned me, ſaid his Royal Highneſs, to make for him, in this Houſe, a declaration of ſimilar ſentiments.

The Houſe then immediately adjourned to Tueſday the 24th of February.

HOUSE

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

MR. Burke ſaid, he had heard it rumoured, that the Houſe of Lords intended to addreſs the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf the conduct of the executive power, ſubject to thoſe limitations and reſtrictions with which the Miniſter had thought proper to ſhackle it; he therefore wiſhed to be informed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of the Houſe of Lords to proceed in the manner alluded to?

Mr. Pitt obſerved, he could not preſume, as a Member of that Houſe, to ſay what was the deſign of the Upper Houſe relative to the buſineſs in queſtion.

Mr. Burke charged Mr. Pitt with acting equivocally; and ſaid he had, ſtep by ſtep, led the Houſe into meaſures of the moſt unconſtitutional tendency.

A Meſſage from the Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons at a conference with the Peers in the Painted Chamber. Several members attended, and returned with the Reſolutions relative to the Regency.

Mr. Pitt informed the Houſe, in conſequence of the Lords having agreed to the Reſolutions of the Commons, that it would be neceſſary to communicate them to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and having obtained the anſwer of his Royal Highneſs, he ſhould move to have the ſtate of the nation conſidered on Wedneſday next.

Mr. Grey reprobated the mode of proceeding purſued by Mr. Pitt; and declared the Reſolutions inadequate to the purpoſes they profeſſed to effect. Much unneceſſary delay had alſo occurred in the adjuſtment of the Regency, which he imputed to the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Pitt defended himſelf againſt the charge of delay; and ſaid, a moment's reflection on the conduct of thoſe perſons who had oppoſed him, would exculpate him from any ſuch intention.

Mr. Jolliffe ſaid, he was convinced, from the ſituation in which the Houſe ſtood, that the buſineſs of the Regency muſt be conſidered *de novo*.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey defended the conduct of Mr. Pitt. It was to his mind conſtitutional, and ſuch as he had from the commencement of the buſineſs entirely approved.

Mr. Sheridan conceived the Houſe to be in a ſingular ſituation; for they were about to carry up the Reſolutions, without knowing whether the Prince would accept the Regency with the limitations propoſed. The Reſolutions alſo were deficient, in not ſpecifying the time the reſtrictions on the Regency were to remain. He wiſhed to be informed from Mr. Pitt, whether the Prince was to be of the intermediate Commiſſion, to ſanction the proceedings of both Houſes? for unleſs his Royal Highneſs was informed of the mode intended to be purſued, after conſenting to the Reſtrictions of both Houſes, he might be involved in a very unexpected and diſagreeable predicament.

Mr. Pitt conceived he could not with any ſort of propriety anſwer the queſtion that had been urged, until the Houſe formally and authentically had received the anſwer of the Prince on the ſubject of the Reſolutions. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the reſtrictions which had been agreed to by the Houſe be read.

The Reſolutions having been read by the Clerk,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again roſe. He ſaid the propoſal he meant to offer to the Houſe, appeared to him wholly as a matter of courſe, flowing from the ſteps they had already taken, viz. To lay the Reſolutions they had come to before the Prince of Wales, in order to aſcertain whether his Royal Highneſs would accept of the Regency under the Reſolutions agreed to. Without therefore taking up more of the time of the Houſe, he would only make his motion, reſerving a right to anſwer any objection that might be ſtated. He then moved,

'That a Committee be appointed to communicate to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Reſolutions which the Houſe of Lords and Commons have agreed to, for providing the means of ſupplying the defect in the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal Authority, under ſuch regulations as the preſent circumſtances may ſeem to require; and, that the Committee be directed to inform his Royal Highneſs, that the Commons expreſs their hopes, that his Royal Highneſs will accept the ſaid charge, as ſoon as an Act of Parliament can be paſſed for carrying into effect the ſaid purpoſe.'

Sir Grey Cooper obſerved, that the propoſal now ſubmitted by the Right Hon. Gentleman was to ſerve as a ſort of interlude, to amuſe them before the final ſettlement of the Regency. For his part, he thought this ſtep unneceſſary: the public had already before them the ſentiments of the Prince on the buſineſs of the Regency; and the anſwer received from him by the Right Hon. Gentleman might be laid before the Houſe as a

State Paper. He conceived that, if any public communication ſhould be made by the Houſe to his Royal Highneſs, the moſt proper time would be after the Regency bill ſhould have paſſed through a Committee of the whole Houſe—the bill itſelf might then be communicated to him. The preſent motion had too much the appearance of an attempt to preclude the deliberation of the Houſe on the bill in queſtion, in its progreſs through its ſeveral ſtages.

Lord Belgrave denied that the meaſure now propoſed would preclude future deliberation on the Regency bill.

Sir John Swinburne thought this communication ſhould have taken place at an earlier period.

The Hon. Mr. Ryder ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Colonel Phipps was of opinion, that the preſent period was the moſt proper ſtage for addreſſing the Prince, as a medium between the two extremes. He would therefore ſupport the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Alderman Newnham conceived that the Reſolutions communicated to the Prince ought to be accompanied with one ſtating the ſuppoſed time that the Reſtrictions were meant to continue.

Mr. Grey renewed the charges he had made yeſterday againſt the Miniſter, of want of ſyſtem, and a wiſh for delay.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Loveden, and Mr. Bouverie, ſaid each a few words to the queſtion.

Mr. Sheridan, after a long ſpeech, concluded with moving, by way of amendment, to add to the motion, "That the Reſtrictions "were formed on the ſuppoſition that his "Majeſty's illneſs was only temporary, and "might be of no long duration." Theſe words, he ſaid, he had taken out of the Right Hon Gentleman's letter to the Prince of Wales, that was already before the public, and therefore he did not imagine that any objection could be made to his amendment by the Right Hon Gentleman, or any other Member, but that the amendment would be agreed to as a matter of courſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman had ſtated, that he had ſelected the words of his amendment from a certain publication; but if he would refer to the publication in queſtion, he would find that he had ſelected words from one part of it which were followed by another, in which the idea was fully explained. He could not, therefore, avoid objecting to the amendment, as containing a partial ſelection of words from a publication in which an explanation of that partial ſelection was to be found. The Hon. Gentleman, it was clear, had not heard the Motion that he had delivered to the Chair with attention, or had forgot the words of it, ſince if it were examined, it would be found to contain words which expreſsly marked that the Reſtrictions were only temporary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer read the part of the motion to which he alluded, wherein it was ſtated, that the Reſtrictions in queſtion were ſuch as appeared to them proper to be adopted under the preſent circumſtances of the caſe. He took notice of the charge of want of ſyſtem, and want of method, and of intentional delay on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſters, that had been lightly and wantonly thrown out, but which, he ſaid, had not been ſupported. He reminded them of the ſteps they had taken as the beſt refutation of that charge, and ſaid, that after having aſcertained the fact of the King's incapacity, they had proceeded immediately to the object in view; but their progreſs had been interrupted by the aſſertion of a right in the Prince of Wales to aſſume the exerciſe of the ſovereign authority, an aſſertion which neceſſarily and unavoidably called for diſcuſſion and deciſion before they proceeded a ſingle ſtep.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, an Hon. Gentleman had obſerved, that throughout the meaſure there had been a manifeſt want of attention and reſpect to his Royal Highneſs.—But though he ſhould be extremely ſorry to be deficient in that exterior and ceremonious reſpect which was juſtly due to the Prince of Wales, yet what he owed to his Sovereign, to the Conſtitution, and to the people of England, was paramount to any perſonal reſpect due any where. Though it was paramount, however, to all degree of perſonal reſpect, it was not inconſiſtent with ſuch a compliance with decorum. He ever had, and ever would pay the ſame reſpect to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales as to all the reſt of the Royal Family, and to the Sovereign himſelf. The trueſt reſpect he could pay to all of them, was to cultivate the intereſt of that nation, which the anceſtors of the preſent Royal Family were called upon to govern, and to watch over the ſafety of that conſtitution, which his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales would one day be called upon to protect.

Mr. Grey roſe as ſoon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſat down, and ſaid, the Right Hon. Gentleman appeared to him to have ſhewn a manifeſt want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales, in the firſt place, in the manner in which when the Privy Council was ſummoned to examine his Majeſty's Phyſicians, the intimation of its being

being convened and the object of it was communicated to his Royal Highneſs, that being done by the ſame ſort of ordinary ſummons as was ſent to the other Members of the Council. This was, Mr. Grey ſaid, either in the Right Hon. Gentleman or the Lord Preſident of the Council a marked token of want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales. The next want of reſpect and attention to his Royal Highneſs, was the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's not having ſubmitted the whole of his intended plan to his Royal Highneſs, before any of the proceedings of Parliament took place, and, indeed, previous to its public ſtatement in that Houſe, to which he conceived an Hon. Bart. who had ſpoken early in the debate had alluded, when he had ſaid, they had been guilty of an indecorum, in not ſtating the Reſolutions to his Royal Highneſs earlier. Another inſtance he ſhould mention was chiefly grounded on public report, and that was the manner in which, when the propoſed Reſtrictions were communicated to the Prince of Wales, that communication had been made. In that, as in the preceding inſtance, Mr. Grey ſaid, he conceived there was a conſiderable portion of a reprehenſible want of reſpect and attention to his Royal Highneſs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he would only notice the charges of diſreſpect and want of attention manifeſted by him towards his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and ſo far was he from complaining of the Honourable Gentleman for having made the charges, that he acknowledged he felt himſelf highly obliged to the Honourable Gentleman for having ſtated them ſo fairly and explicitly, as it afforded him an opportunity, which he could not otherwiſe have had of meeting them in the face of that Houſe, and of the public, which was the only way in which he could have noticed them conſiſtently with what was due to himſelf and to the country. The firſt charge of diſreſpect was a failure of reſpect in the matter of ſending notice of the meeting of the Privy Council to the Prince of Wales, a charge which he might eaſily have got rid of by ſaying, that if it was proved an error, it was not his error, but that of the Lord Preſident of the Council. He diſdained, however, to avoid taking his ſhare of the blame that might be thought imputable to any meaſure of that venerable and reſpectable perſonage, with whom it was the pride and happineſs of his life to act; and if he had wiſhed at any time to avoid ſuch a participation of blame, he was convinced from the degree of cordiality and confidence in which the noble and learned Lord and he lived, it would, in point of fact, be utterly impoſſible for him to have an opportunity of being placed in ſuch a predicament. The ſecond part of the charge was, that his Majeſty's Miniſters had not previouſly conſulted the Prince of Wales, what ſteps they were to take in the difficulty in which they found themſelves involved in the execution of the truſt confided in them by the King. He owned the truth of this charge in that point; his Majeſty's Miniſters had not conceived it to be their duty to receive orders from the Prince of Wales, at a time that they were the ſervants of the Crown, and as Royal Highneſs was in no political capacity whatever, nor had any authority to give his Majeſty's Miniſters a ſingle order of any deſcription. They felt that theirs was the reſponſibility for every ſtep that they took, and they knew that theirs ought of conſequence to be the diſcretion.—The next charge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, was perſonally againſt himſelf; it was the charge of not having acquainted his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the whole of his plan, previous to his opening it in that Houſe. To the truth of the fact alledged he muſt alſo in this point ſubmit, but he begged gentlemen to recollect what had paſſed, and he believed it would be admitted that, the circumſtances conſidered, it was a little hard that it ſhould be made a matter of charge againſt him of want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales. He had reſolved as ſoon as ever a plan ſhould be adjuſted to communicate it to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, previous to his ſtating it to the Houſe, but in the courſe of the debate in that Houſe, when the queſtion of right was under preliminary diſcuſſion, gentlemen would remember, that he had been called upon, particularly by a Right Hon. Gentleman not then in his place, to ſtate the general outlines of his plan, the Right Hon. Gentleman declaring expreſſly, that it was equally a matter of information deſirable to him and his friends, to know in what manner he meant to proceed. In the moment that he was publickly called upon, it was impoſſible for him to ſuppreſs the outlines of the plan, without offence to the Houſe; he was under the neceſſity of giving them, and they were communicated to the Prince according to his commands, the next day after the debate.

With regard to the diſreſpectful manner in which it was reported that the Reſtrictions were communicated to his Royal Highneſs, report had gone to ſuch an extravagant length, that he believed it had gained credit about town, and he was ſure it had been circulated in the country, not only that a meſſage had been ſent by a livery ſervant, but that the meſſage had been a verbal one. The truth, however, the public were now

apprized, was, that the communication had been made reſpectfully in writing, and the letter had been ſent, not by a livery ſervant, but by a meſſenger, diſpatched for the eſpecial purpoſe.—Perhaps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, there might be a failure in point of reſpect in this mode of communication. No man, he owned, was more ignorant of etiquette than he was; but he was conſcious of no intention to ſhew diſreſpect to his Royal Highneſs. He had repeatedly made communications to his Royal Highneſs before in preciſely the ſame mode, without its having ever drawn on him the ſmalleſt animadverſion for a failure in etiquette, or having been conſidered as an inſtance of diſreſpect; and during the five years that he had been in adminiſtration, he had never communicated any of the numerous papers, diſpatches, &c. that he had, from time to time, occaſion to tranſmit to his Majeſty in any other manner; and he was ſure, he had not intended to have ſhewn a diſreſpect to the Prince of Wales, in the inſtance alluded to, more than he ever intended to ſhew a diſreſpect to his Majeſty, during the period that he had been honoured with his royal confidence.

Mr. Burke contended, that the reſult of the Right Hon. Gentleman's general behaviour was diſreſpectful to the Prince. He inſiſted, that the Prince's not being conſulted relative to the Privy Council was an inſult, and that the deciding upon the Queſtion of Right without aſking whether ſuch a claim was or was not made, was a moſt atrocious act of indecency.——He ridiculed the profeſſed indifference of ſeveral great and noble Lords to the emoluments of their offices, and their being actuated merely by humanity. Many noble Lords would ſay, We care not *three ſkips of a louſe* for our ſalaries, but we will not reſign our honours; we are not influenced by our paſſions, but by our gratitude. He indulged himſelf for a few minutes in ridiculing the ſuperiority of the honour and virtue of the Lords poſſeſſing places, to the Commoners in the ſame ſituation.

Mr. Sheridan then moved an addition to his own amendment, ſtating, "that it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of Parliament to reconſider the Reſtrictions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it."

He afterwards agreed to withdraw the former part of his amendment, and moved that thoſe words only which he had juſt ſtated ſhould be added to the Miniſter's motion.

Mr. Sheridan's new amendment was then put, and negatived without a diviſion.

The Miniſter now moved that a Committee of the Commons be deputed to wait on the Queen with the fifth Reſolution, relative to the power which is to be veſted in her.

This motion, after a few words from Mr. Burke, was agreed to without a diviſion.

At half paſt nine o'clock, the Houſe adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

The Commons being met, a meſſage was ſent to the Lords, deſiring a conference; which being agreed to, Lord Belgrave, Mr. Elliot, and others, were appointed a Committee to manage the ſame, who immediately went to the Painted Chamber, where they delivered to the Lord Preſident, who managed the conference on the part of their Lordſhips, the Reſolutions of the Commons to addreſs his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and her Majeſty, on the ſubject of the Reſolutions agreed to by both Houſes.

The order of the day for the Houſe going into a Committee on the State of the Nation was diſcharged, and the ſame ordered to be taken into conſideration on

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

A meſſage was received from the Lords, deſiring a conference on the ſubject matter of the laſt conference.

The Houſe having agreed to this requeſt, a Committee of conference was appointed, conſiſting of the ſame Members who compoſed the laſt.

On the return of the Committee from the Painted Chamber, Lord Belgrave reported, that their Lordſhips had concurred in the two Reſolutions for addreſſing the Prince of Wales and her Majeſty.

Another meſſage was ſoon afterwards brought from the Lords, intimating that their Lordſhips had deputed the Lord Preſident of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal to wait upon the Prince of Wales with the Addreſs, and the Earls of Waldegrave and Aylesbury to preſent the Addreſs to her Majeſty; and that it was the wiſh of their Lordſhips, that the Commons would delegate ſome of the Members of their Houſe to accompany the noble Lords above-mentioned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately roſe, and moved that four Gentlemen be named to accompany the ſaid Lords to the Prince of Wales, and the ſame number to the Queen, which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Frederick Campbell, and the Secretary at War, were then fixed upon to attend the Prince with the Addreſs; and the four following Gentlemen, viz. the Earl of Courtoun, Mr. Comptroller of the Houſehold, the Hon. Richard Howard, and Lieutenant Colonel Manners, were appointed to wait upon her Majeſty.

The Miniſter now moved, that the order

of

of the day, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the State of the Nation, be deferred till Monday next.

Mr. Sheridan was ſurpriſed to find that the Right Hon. Gentleman was ſo much inclined for delay; for though he had given the Houſe reaſon to expect that a motion would be made on Saturday reſpecting the Commiſſion for opening the Parliament, he now propoſed to adjourn the Committee on the State of the Nation till Monday.

The Miniſter replied, that as the Houſe of Lords would on Saturday propoſe the next ſtep in ſettling the national buſineſs, it would not be adviſeable for the two Houſes to meet the ſame day on the ſame buſineſs. It was on this account that he had propoſed Monday.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, he ſtrongly ſuſpected that one of the organs was not yet quite in tune, notwithſtanding all that the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſaid of the harmony and cordiality that ſubſiſted among his Majeſty's Miniſters. When the hour came, their Lordſhips, in one of their whims, might chuſe to throw back this motion to the Commons, ſo that there was no certainty this buſineſs would commence in the other Houſe on Saturday: and therefore he wiſhed the Right Hon. Gentleman would aſſure the Houſe, that this buſineſs would actually be brought forward on Saturday in the Houſe of Lords. But as there was no great probability of this, he ſhould move, "That Saturday ſhould be ſubſtituted in place of Monday."

Mr. Joliffe ſeconded this amendment, becauſe it was buſineſs of too much importance to be delayed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer perſiſted in his motion for Monday rather than Saturday.

Mr. Grey declared he would take the ſenſe of the Houſe on the occaſion.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe proceeded to a diviſion; when the numbers were as follow: For the amendment, 51—Againſt it, 70—Majority for the Miniſter, 19. Adjourned till

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

James Ferguſon, Eſq. took the oaths and his ſeat for Banffſhire, in the room of Sir James Duff, who accepted the Stewardſhip of the three Chiltern Hundreds.

The Prince's anſwer * to the Addreſs and Reſolutions preſented to his Royal Highneſs by the Committee appointed by the two Houſes of Parliament, was read at the Bar by the Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Queen's anſwer * to the Addreſs and Reſolution preſented to her Majeſty by the Committee appointed by the two Houſes was read by Lord Courtoun.

After this the Meſſengers from the Lords deſired a preſent conference in the Painted Chamber, on the ſubject of the laſt conference, which was agreed to.

When the Committee returned, Lord Graham informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had reſolved, that Letters Patent do iſſue under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the purpoſe of empowering certain Commiſſioners to open the Parliament, and to do every other thing which it would have been lawful for the King himſelf to have done, had he been able to exerciſe Royal Authority in his own perſon.

It was moved and agreed, that this Reſolution of the Lords ſhould be referred to the Committee on the State of the Nation.

The Houſe then entered into the Committee on the State of the Nation, Mr. Alderman Watſon in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took a view of the proceedings already adopted in the progreſs of the buſineſs relative to the Regency, in order to ſhew that the ſyſtem on which he had conducted himſelf, was regular, grounded on neceſſity, expedient, and conſonant to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution. He dwelt on the powers and privileges annexed to the Great Seal, which was the only legal organ through which the King's will was conveyed; nay ſuch was the power annexed to this Seal, that if even any Chancellor was ſo forgetful of the duty which he owed his King and country, as to apply it to an act without the knowledge of the King, the Judges were bound by that act. This fiction, as Gentlemen affected to call it, was not a novelty in our Conſtitution. The caſe of Lord Hardwicke in 1754, on the indiſpoſition of the King, was in the recollection, he ſuppoſed, of many Members in that Houſe. He concluded by moving, "That it was expedient and neceſſary that a Commiſſion for opening the Parliament be iſſued under the Great Seal."

Mr. Dempſter condemned the mode propoſed as unneceſſary and unconſtitutional; the mode pointed out by juſtice and the conſtitution, he conceived to be an Addreſs to the Prince to take upon himſelf the exerciſe of the regal authority; they ought, therefore, as a neceſſity exiſted to put the Great Seal to a Commiſſion, to appoint by ſuch Commiſſion the Prince of Wales Regent, with the full powers of aſſent or diſſent.

The Maſter of the Rolls conſidered, that if his Royal Highneſs were appointed to the exerciſe of the whole Royal authority, it

* For which ſee Pages 120, 121.

would

would be doing no leſs than dethroning the King.

Lord North inſiſted, that if the powers of aſſent and diſſent were not given to the Repreſentative of the King, any act which paſſed could not be conſidered as an act of the three branches of the legiſlature, but as an act of the two Houſes: the mode propoſed he deprecated, as giving the form of the Conſtitution for its ſubſtance. He ſpoke in high terms of the propriety of the Prince's conduct, and on the impropriety of the mode propoſed. He ſaid the anſwer of the Prince muſt diffuſe general ſatisfaction through the country, and do away thoſe falſe alarms, which had been induſtriouſly circulated, of a right having been aſſerted in the Prince to aſſume the Sovereign authority, independent of the two Houſes of Parliament. He was ſure that the country being convinced of that right having never been aſſerted, all who had ſent up Addreſſes for the refutation of that right, from the Burgeſſes of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and from the Weſtern Towns and Counties of England, would be happy and rejoice in ſeeing the Prince's Anſwer, which fully refuted the falſe aſſertion of ſuch a right having ever been made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what had fallen from the noble Lord in the blue ribband, (Lord North) relative to the addreſſes on the queſtion of right, inſiſting that the Prince's right had been aſſerted, and, that the perſons who had joined in thoſe addreſſes had not acted prematurely, nor yet under a falſe alarm.

Mr. Burke ſaid, the Right Hon. Gentleman took the opportunity of attacking his Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Fox, when he was abſent and ſick; he had with the ſame cunning attacked the prerogatives of the King, Mr. Burke then obſerved, that the right of the Prince of Wales was as clear as the ſun, and that it was the duty of the Houſe to appoint him Regent with the full powers of Sovereignty: his Royal Highneſs had a right in law, in juſtice, and equity. After reprobating the Reſolutions, the mode of proceeding, and the delay, he ſaid, the plan now propoſed was to adopt what ſerved a worſe name than a phantom—they were going to create Milton's monſter of Death and Sin; Death to the Conſtitution, ſin to thoſe who were concerned in the meaſures carried on; who were creating innumerable barking monſters, howling at and endeavouring to deſtroy every principle of the Conſtitution; they were going to ſteal the Great Seal, to commit a forgery and fraud to ſupport violence, and carry them on to their climax of villainy.

Mr. Rolle took notice of what Lord North had ſaid reſpecting the addreſſes preſented to the Miniſter. He ſaid that the addreſs from the county of Devon was conducted in the moſt fair and open manner poſſible; that it was attended by moſt of the reſpectable people in the county, and paſſed unanimouſly. He was extremely happy to know that the Prince had agreed to accept the Regency under the limitations which Parliament had thought proper to impoſe, though he ſhould have liked the anſwer better, had it only aſſented to the Reſolutions in a few words, and without any other obſervation. He was ſorry likewiſe to find that the Prince of Wales had diſſented from having his name in the Commiſſion about to be appointed.

Mr. Sheridan, in anſwer to Mr. Rolle, ſaid, that it was a matter of no wonder to him, ſince the Right Honourable Gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr. Pitt) had thought proper to inſert the names of the Royal Family in the Commiſſion without having firſt aſked their conſent, although a noble Lord (Lord Camden) had waited only the day before on his Royal Highneſs with the addreſs, without mentioning a word on the ſubject.

Sir John Scott obſerved, that he ſhould only ſay a few words. He aſſerted, that no one perſon had yet taken upon him to ſay, that the act for appointing a Commiſſion was illegal, and he would ſay as a profeſſional man, that the preſent could not be appointed without a fiction; for no Act of Parliament could take place without ſuppoſing the Royal Authority alive, and making uſe of the King's name: all that remained for the Houſe to do, was to perform it in the moſt conſtitutional manner poſſible. After a variety of other arguments, he gave his vote to the Reſolution.

Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, and ſeveral other gentlemen ſaid a few words, when the queſtion to agree with the Lords in their Reſolutions was put by Alderman Watſon, the Chairman, and carried without a diviſion.

A motion was then made, to deſire a conference with the Lords, to communicate the Reſolution of the Houſe.—Ordered.

PRIVILEGE.

The Speaker engaged the attention of the Houſe. His ſituation was peculiar.—It had been the cuſtom for the Speakers to lay in their claim to certain privileges which were the eſtabliſhed rights of the Commons.—There was to be a Commiſſion to-morrow. —— He therefore deſired the advice and direction of the Houſe, in what manner he ſhould conduct himſelf when he appeared before the Commiſſion.—He recollected only two inſtances—the Reſtoration and the Revolution. But he ſubmitted himſelf entirely to the diſpoſition of the Houſe.—A loud call of hear!

After

After a few moments pauſe, Mr. Pitt roſe and ſaid, that the Houſe certainly would rely upon the diſcretion of the Speaker.

Mr. Burke ſaid, he was not prepared for a queſtion of ſuch magnitude, in which the rights of all the Commons of England were involved. A few reſponſes were made from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke; after which it being the general opinion, that the Speaker's diſcretion ought to be the rule of his conduct at the opening of the ſeſſion, the ſubject was diſmiſſed; and the Houſe adjourned to

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

A meſſage was ſent to the Lords, to inform their Lordſhips, that the Commons demanded a *preſent* conference with their Lordſhips, on the ſubject matter of the laſt. The Meſſengers brought back word, that the Lords had agreed to confer immediately with the Commons.

The Committee that managed the laſt was appointed to manage this conference; and to carry back the Reſolution which the Lords had ſent down on Monday to the Commons.

On the return of the Committee, Mr. Dudley Ryder, who acted as principal manager for the Commons, informed the Houſe, that he had delivered the Reſolution into the hands of the Lord Privy Seal, and informed his Lordſhip, at the ſame time, that it had met the concurrence of the Houſe of Commons.

Soon after this Sir Francis Molyneux, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, knocked at the door of the Commons Houſe, and on being introduced, he informed the Speaker, that his Majeſty's Commiſſioners commanded the immediate attendance of that Hon. Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear his Majeſty's Commiſſion read.

The Speaker, followed by a great number of Members, attended the Black Rod; and on his return from the Lords, he informed the Houſe that his Majeſty's Commiſſion for opening the Parliament had been read; and that Earl Bathurſt, one of the Commiſſioners named in it, declared the cauſes for which the Parliament was thus opened without the perſonal attendance of his Majeſty. The Speaker ſaid further, that he obtained a copy of the ſpeech made by Lord Bathurſt on the occaſion, which he read to the Houſe *.

All the ſtanding orders of the Houſe were then read and confirmed, according to the practice which always prevails at the beginning of a ſeſſion; and the uſual Committees of Privilege, Religion, &c. were appointed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then roſe, and ſaid, that as the Parliament was now open, and that the Houſe could proceed in their legiſlative capacity, he was going to move for leave to bring in a bill founded on the different Reſolutions which for ſome time paſt had taken up the attention of both Houſes. As the ſubject of the bill had already been ſo often, ſo long, and ſo ably diſcuſſed, it could not be thought neceſſary for him to explain or defend the principle on which it was founded;—a principle which had already been ſeveral times debated, and received the approbation of the Houſe; and therefore, without any further preface, he moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon, and for ſupplying the defect in the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority, occaſioned by the preſent incapacity of his Majeſty.

The motion met with no oppoſition; and the Houſe having given Mr. Pitt leave to bring in a bill, adjourned without proceeding to any other buſineſs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Houſe, that the bill, for leave to bring in which he had moved the Houſe and received their directions the preceding day, was not quite completed by thoſe who had to draw it, but that he hoped to be able to bring it in the next, and if then read a firſt time, to have it read a ſecond time on Friday, in which caſe they might go into the Committee upon it on Saturday.

Lord Maitland objected to going into a Committee on Saturday, as that ſtage of the buſineſs would probably run into length, and they might not be able to get through the clauſes by midnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, there was no neceſſity for the Houſe ſitting in a Committee after twelve o'clock next Saturday evening, as they might by that time have got through ſeveral of the clauſes, report progreſs, and reſume the conſideration of the remaining clauſes of the bill in a reſumed Committee on Monday. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Braniſton preſented a petition from his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Eſſex againſt the County Election bill.

The Maſter of the Rolls moved for the appointment of a Committee to take into conſideration ſo much of an Act for regulating controverted elections, as related to recognizances, fees, &c. to be demanded and taken.

And that it be referred to ſuch Committee, as an inſtruction, to conſider of rules to be adopted for taxing the coſts of ſuch trials, and report their opinion to the Houſe.

The motions were agreed to.

Mr. Duncombe preſented a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of York againſt the Slave Trade.

* For which ſee the preceding ſheet.

It was ordered by the Houſe, that no petition, or private bill, ſhould be received after Friday the 13th day of March.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up and preſented the bill to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the adminiſtration of the Royal Authority during his Majeſty's illneſs:

When the queſtion being put that this bill be read a firſt time,

Mr. Powys roſe as ſoon as the bill was preſented, and deſired to know, before that or any other bill was read a firſt time, whether the Commiſſion, under the authority of which they ſat as a Parliament, had expired or not; that was, whether the Commiſſion were *functi officio*, or ſtill poſſeſſed their powers, and whether another Commiſſion would not be neceſſary to give the Royal Aſſent to any bill the two Houſes might paſs.

The Attorney General ſaid, that he was clearly of opinion that the Commiſſion, under the authority of which the Parliament was opened, was ſtill in full force. That Commiſſion contained words giving powers ſo broad, that it was apprehended by ſome perſons, that they would authorize the giving the Royal Aſſent to any bill that might paſs; but other perſons, who grounded their opinions upon the conduct of Lord Hardwicke in 1754, thought differently. In 1754 Lord Hardwicke had put the Great Seal to a Commiſſion for opening the Parliament, and to a ſubſequent Commiſſion, when it was neceſſary to give the Royal Aſſent to a Naturalization bill, the only bill that paſſed in that Parliament, the Royal Aſſent to which was given under the joint authority of both Commiſſions.

Mr. Powys ſaid he was perfectly ſatisfied, but he thought it neceſſary to aſk the queſtion.

The Attorney General begged to have it underſtood, that he had merely delivered the ſentiments of an individual, and he wiſhed other gentlemen to give their opinions likewiſe.

Mr. Sheridan obſerved, that it was uſual for all Commiſſions of the kind to contain words, giving a power to the Commiſſioners to adjourn and prorogue Parliament. Thoſe words were expreſsly left out of the preſent Commiſſion, which he thought extraordinary.

Mr. Attorney General ſaid, if the Hon. Gentleman would conſult the Rolls of Parliament, he would find, that at different times different Commiſſions had been iſſued for opening Parliament. At one time ſuch Commiſſions gave powers for giving the Royal Aſſent to bills, at others they gave powers to prorogue and adjourn, and at others, the powers given were merely thoſe of opening Parliament, and continuing it open. On the preſent occaſion, it was only thought neceſſary to give powers to open the Parliament, and continue it open.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid a few words relative to the two Commiſſions iſſued by Lord Hardwicke in the year 1754.

Mr. Auſtruther agreed with his learned friend, that the Commiſſion was a good one, if not liable to any other objection, whether it contained powers general, or powers limited or ſpecific. Mr. Auſtruther reminded the Houſe, that the argument had generally run in the courſe of the debates that a Commiſſion was to iſſue, authorizing Commiſſioners to give the Royal Aſſent only to the Regency bill. If no new Commiſſion iſſued, he conceived under the general words of the Commiſſion laſt iſſued, that the Commiſſioners were left to exerciſe their diſcretion, and give either the Royal Aſſent or Diſſent to the Bill.

The Bill being read a firſt time,

Mr. Sheridan roſe and expreſſed his ſurpriſe at its contents, by declaring that it was a much more extraordinary production than could have been expected by any one, and ought not to be read a ſecond time ſo early as to-morrow, as it ought to be printed, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of conſidering the ſeveral clauſes it contained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid the bill could be printed before to-morrow, and every gentleman would then have an opportunity of peruſing it; he ſhould therefore to-morrow move that it be read a ſecond time.

Mr. Burke ſaid, the Bill was ſo crowded with clauſes the moſt abſurd, ſtrange, and dangerous, th t it would be highly improper to proceed to the ſecond reading without giving ſufficient notice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was as much averſe to proceed without ſufficient notice, or full time for deliberation, as he was againſt any unneceſſary delay. The right Hon. Gentleman had declared the clauſes of the Bill to be abſurd, ſtrange, and dangerous, before he had even ſeen thoſe clauſes; if they ſhould appear ſo to-morrow, when the Bill would be before the Houſe, Gentlemen would have an opportunity of ſtating their reaſons why they thought ſo, and of oppoſing the Houſe going into a Committee thereon on Saturday.

Mr. Burke in reply ſaid, that though he had not ſeen the clauſes of the Bill, he knew that it contained much matter entirely new to the Houſe, and which merited much diſcuſſion.

Mr. Sheridan conſidered it to be very unparliamentary and irregular, to bring in a bill full of new matter, which was ordered to have been brought in founded on the Reſolutions

ſolutions of the two Houſes. He was moſt ſurprized at the clauſe introduced, empowering his Majeſty whenever the Queen and her Majeſty's Council ſhould think him recovered, to reſume his Royal Authority, by iſſuing his Proclamation, under his Sign Manual.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again obſerved, that when gentlemen had the Bill before them they would be more competent to ſtate their opinions upon it, and their reaſons why they objected to particular clauſes, than they could poſſibly be at preſent, when they could not enter into the detail of the Bill. As, however, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) had ſtated an objection to a latter clauſe, which he (Mr. Pitt) conſidered one of the moſt material in the Bill, he begged to ſay a few words on that particular clauſe, which was to provide for his Majeſty's reſuming his government, whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to grant him a recovery. It was not introducing any new principle into the Bill to ſay that his Majeſty ſhould, on his recovery, reſume his government. The Reſolutions provided a Regency during his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, which Regency the Houſe had reſolved was to continue no longer than ſuch indiſpoſition. He was not then to be told that that was a new principle introduced in the Bill, which had been gone upon and agreed to by the Reſolutions of both Houſes;—a principle which he was confident no man in that Houſe would riſe and object to, to reſtore his Majeſty to his government, whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to render him competent. When gentlemen had the Bill before them, and ſaw the mode that was propoſed, they would be free to ſtate their objections to it, or ſuggeſt any other, to carry the principle into effect. The mode propoſed by the Bill was, in his opinion, the beſt calculated for the ſafety of his Majeſty's return to his government, and for the intereſts of the nation.

Mr. Grey ſaid, they were all agreed in the principle, but he and his friends were ſurprized at the way propoſed for his Majeſty to reſume his government. It was the firſt time they had entertained an idea that a reſumption of the government would have been propoſed without the knowledge or deciſion of Parliament on his Majeſty's recovery and competence. He would not however then entertain any further obſervation upon the ſubject, reſerving himſelf till the Bill was before the Houſe, when they could ſee the detail of the clauſe, which, upon the firſt face of it, appeared to him to be highly improper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to do away the error into which gentlemen had fallen, when they conſidered that his Majeſty was to be empowered to reſume his authority by virtue of his Proclamation and Sign Manual alone. When the Bill ſhould come before them, they would find that the mode propoſed would be, that when the Queen, with a given number of the Members of her Council (for which number a blank was left in the Bill, to be filled up by the Houſe), ſhould conſider his Majeſty recovered, the Queen ſhould ſignify ſuch recovery to the Lord Preſident of the Council, or to one of the Secretaries of State for the time being, who ſhould immediately ſummon a Privy Council of thoſe who were and had been of the Privy Council, and on the majority of ſuch Council ſo aſſembled agreeing that his Majeſty was recovered, his Majeſty's Proclamation ſhould be iſſued, under his Sign Manual, counterſigned by the majority of the Privy Council, and the Parliament ſhould thereon meet forthwith.

The converſation here ending, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "that the Bill be printed," which was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Grey preſented, on behalf of the diſſenting Miniſters of the county of Northumberland, a petition againſt the Slave Trade.

Mr. Burke ſaid, he underſtood the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. ſtood adjourned from the laſt ſeſſion unto the firſt Tueſday after the opening of Parliament; conſequently now, Parliament having been opened, it muſt in its courſe ſtand in order for Tueſday next; he knew not what the Houſe of Lords intended doing, they ought to ſend a notice of their intention; but if they ſhould not, he begged it might be underſtood that the managers were ready to proceed, and that the charge they ſhould firſt take up, was that diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Receiving Preſents*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Regency bill *,

* *ABSTRACT of the material Parts of the REGENCY BILL, propoſed by Mr. PITT.*

BE it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame, That his Royal Highneſs George Auguſtus Frederick Prince of Wales ſhall have full power and authority, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and under the ſtile and title of Regent of this kingdom, to exerciſe

Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to the subject before them; its importance was so great, that he might say it was equal to any thing that ever came before Parliament since the Revolution; and although he knew he should have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments at large upon each of the clauses, when they came before a Com-

and administer, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, the Royal power and authority, to the Crown of Great Britain belonging, and to use, execute, and perform, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of Government, and Administration of the same, which lawfully belong to the King of this Realm to use, execute, and perform, subject to such limitations, exceptions, regulations, and restrictions, as are herein after specified and contained.

It is also enacted, That no acts of regal power, prerogative or government, of what nature soever, which might lawfully be done by the King, shall, during the continuance of the Regency, be valid and effectual, unless done and executed in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty; and the said Regent shall take the following oath of office;

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of "Regent of the kingdom of Great Britain, according to an Act of Parliament passed "in the twenty ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George III. intituled, "&c. &c. and that I will administer, according to law, the power and authority "vested in me by virtue of the said Act, and will in all things, to the utmost of my "power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour and dignity of his Ma"jesty, and the welfare of the people.

"So help me GOD."

which oath shall be taken before his Majesty's Honourable Privy Council.

It is also enacted, That the Regent shall be deemed to be a person executing an office and place of trust within England, and to subscribe such oaths and declarations as are required by the laws of this kingdom, to qualify persons to hold offices and places of trust.

It shall be lawful for the said Regent to subscribe such oaths, before his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to impower the said Regent to give the Royal assent to any bill in Parliament, for repealing, changing, or varying the succession to the Crown of this realm.

If his said Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales shall not continue to be resident in Great Britain, or shall at any time marry a Papist, then, and in every such case, all the powers and authorities vested in his Royal Highness, by virtue of this Act, shall cease and determine.

His Royal Highness shall not exercise any power to grant any dignity of the Peerage of this realm, except to such of his Majesty's Royal issue as shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The said Regent shall not have power to grant any office or employment in reversion, or to grant for any longer term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any office, employment, salary, or pension whatever.

The said Regent shall not have power, in the name of his Majesty, to make any gift, grant, alienation, lease, or other assurance to any persons, body politic or corporate, whatever, under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

The said Regent shall not have power to grant or alienate any part of the personal estate to his Majesty belonging, but every such grant or alienation shall be void and of none effect: Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to disable the said Regent from exercising, in the name of his Majesty, all the rights, privileges, powers, and prerogatives, over the several branches of his Majesty's hereditary revenue herein after mentioned.

The several letters patent, letters of Privy Seal, and all other lawful authorities, which have been granted or issued by his Majesty, by virtue whereof any payments of any sum or sums of money are directed to be made out of the monies applicable to the use of his Majesty's Civil Government, for the use of the Queen, or any of the branches of his Majesty's Royal Family, shall continue to be of full force during the continuance of the Regency.

The Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords of the Treasury, shall from time to time direct so much of the monies of the civil list revenues to be issued at the Receipt of the Exchequer, as shall be sufficient to pay the whole of the expences incurred in each quarter, in the several departments of his Majesty's Household.

Provided always, it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to make any such grant upon the several and respective revenues payable to his Majesty in Scotland, as his Majesty can now make of such revenues.

Proper

Committee of the whole Houſe, yet he could not reſiſt an inclination to make a few obſervations upon this extraordinary meaſure in its preſent ſtage. It was in its nature ſo ſingular, and he feared would, in its conſequences, be ſo diſgraceful to the nation, that at a future period gentlemen would wonder it ever was thought worthy of the leaſt countenance.

He had heard much of an idea entertained of *divine Right* in the Houſe of *Stuart*; this doctrine he thought had long ſince been exploded, but from what had been mentioned in another Houſe, as he was informed, the doctrine is ſtill by ſome high perſons in part retained, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been called *a heaven born Miniſter*, (theſe were words uſed by the Duke of Chandos lately in the Houſe of Peers) which was transferring the divine right from a King to a Miniſter.

The preſent Bill went to the ſhameful length of ſtripping his Royal Highneſs of moſt valuable, eſſential, neceſſary powers; it was a total deprivation of all honours; he had none of the ornaments of the Crown, nor had he the inferior graces; it rendered his ſituation odious, doubtful, and difficult, while it tended to dignify and encreaſe the power of thoſe who have been the authors of theſe ſhameful reſtraints. Theſe meaſures were perhaps concerted with a view to facilitate the return to power of thoſe who had miſchievous wiſhes againſt the proſperity of the Prince; nay, not only the Prince, but the whole Houſe of Brunſwick is by this Bill attainted, out-lawed, excommunicated.

Mr. Pitt called to order, and ſaid, he was ſorry to interrupt the Right Hon. Gentleman, but reſpect, as he conceived, to the whole Houſe juſtified a call to order. Indeed the warmth with which the Right Hon. Gentleman inveighed againſt his opponents generally rendered it needleſs to anſwer him at much length, for the effect of ſuch a manner of delivery generally anſwered fully the wiſhes of thoſe againſt whom the invective was directed; the Houſe however would have the goodneſs to recollect, that moſt of the ſubſtance of the Bill now before them, was taken from Reſolutions to which the Houſe had already aſſented, and therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman was inveighing againſt the Houſe.

Mr. Gamon attempted to follow in accuſation of Mr. Burke, but was interrupted by the Speaker, who ſaid, that if any complaint upon the point of order was to be urged, it ſhould have been made while the Rt. Hon. Gentleman was ſpeaking, no right of preventing him to proceed now could poſſibly be veſted in any Member of the Houſe.

Mr. Burke then reſumed his ſpeech, and obſerved, that if he had expreſſed himſelf in the language of paſſion, it aroſe, not from a

Proper proviſion ſhall be made for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the direction of his Houſehold, during the continuance of his illneſs: Be it therefore enacted, That the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and alſo the direction of his Houſehold, ſhall be veſted in the Queen, and her ſaid Majeſty ſhall have power to nominate, appoint, or remove all the officers appointed in this Bill.

And in order to aſſiſt and adviſe her ſaid Majeſty in the ſeveral matters aforeſaid, there ſhall be a Council: and if it ſhould happen that any of them ſhould die, then, and in ſuch caſe, the Queen may nominate and appoint ſome one perſon, being or having been a Member of the Privy Council, to be a Member of the ſaid Council.

And the ſaid Council ſhall have power and authority at all times to examine upon oath the Phyſicians attendant on his Majeſty, touching the ſtate of his health.

That if her Majeſty ſhall depart this life during the time that the care of his Majeſty's Royal perſon ſhall be committed to her care, the ſaid Regent ſhall forthwith direct a proclamation, declaring the ſame, and, in caſe the Parliament then in being ſhall then be ſeparated by any adjournment, directing that the ſaid Parliament ſhall forthwith meet, and that the ſaid Members ſo meeting, ſhall be deemed and taken to be the two Houſes of Parliament, and that, until due proviſion ſhall in ſuch caſe have been made by Parliament for the care of his Majeſty's perſon, all the powers in this Act veſted in her Majeſty, ſhall be veſted in the Council appointed by this Act.

If his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſhall depart this life during the continuance of the Regency, the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council ſhall cauſe a Proclamation to be iſſued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, declaring the ſame; and when it ſhall appear to her Majeſty, and to the Council appointed by this Act, that his Majeſty is reſtored to health, it ſhall be lawful for her Majeſty to notify the ſame publickly.

And if his Majeſty ſhall ſignify his Royal pleaſure to reſume the perſonal exerciſe of his Royal authority, and to iſſue a proclamation declaring the ſame, all the powers and authorities given by this Act, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe and determine, and if the Parliament ſhall then be ſeparated by adjournment or prorogation, the ſaid Parliament ſhall forthwith meet and ſit.

haſtineſs of temper, but from a deep conſideration of the ſubject; he was purſuing the game of ambition itſelf, and therefore it was not unnatural to be a little elevated. If the meaſures propoſed in the clauſes of the Bill be in their own nature to the laſt degree miſchievous to the State; if they be unjuſtifiable in the jealouſy they evince; if they are calculated to create diſtraction in the Royal Family; if they are likely to ſerve the ambitious views of a faction againſt the Houſe of Brunſwick, then was he juſtified in ſaying the Houſe of Brunſwick is hereby excommunicated, outlawed, and attainted. He had a right to argue upon the motives of men from the means they uſe. He knew he might be told, he ſhould have an opportunity of pointing out the miſchiefs of this Bill ſeparately in the Committee, but he choſe to touch upon its miſchiefs now collectively. He had been told that he was, in oppoſing this Bill, oppoſing Reſolutions already agreed to by the Houſe; but he contended there was in the Bill a great deal of new matter; for by it we are to have a Prince acting inſtead of his father, and conſequently under the neceſſity of ſupporting the ſplendour of regal dignity; and yet he is not allowed a privy purſe—nothing allowed towards the patronage of men of ſcience and of letters—nothing towards the elegancies which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed the Houſe of Brunſwick upon the throne, and without which its dignity muſt be inſupportable—nothing towards the exerciſe of that benevolence for which his Royal Highneſs was ſo highly diſtinguiſhable—No! not even a ſhilling for common charity.—The Prince was to have a high ſounding title, and nothing to ſupport it, but the cares, the difficulties, and the perplexities which a party thought fit to throw in his way; he was to be a mere Clerk of the Officers of State.

Mr. Burke then pointed out the abſurdity of ſuppoſing any diſtruſt being applicable to the Prince, and the injuſtice of loading him with reſponſibility without power, and of giving to the Queen ſo much power without reſponſibility; and although it might be proper to exclude the Prince of Wales from the care of the King's perſon, yet it was fair to aſk why were the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Gloceſter, Prince William Henry, Prince Edward, and, in fact, the whole family excluded? What reaſon could be given for this bill of excluſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick?

He then touched upon the alarming danger of our preſent ſituation: the King was by a Reſolution of the two Houſes declared incapable, but by this Bill they would have no power of voting him capable again; this was now unſettled to the Queen, and we muſt wait her pleaſure and that of her Council to reſtore him: the Houſes had no more power—they had had four Committees before they declared the King incapable—and his returning reaſon is now to be made public by obſcure and perhaps fallacious report.—A blind inquiry was to be preferred to the mature and ſolemn deliberation of the two Houſes. All his relatives were equally excluded from the power of communicating to the public the recovery of the King.

He then alluded to the manner in which the buſineſs had been conducted: we had been led on ſtep by ſtep; but he was convinced, that had the whole ſcheme been propoſed altogether, no Gentleman in that Houſe would for a moment have entertained an idea of conſenting—but, like Macbeth,

——I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go on.

Mr. Burke ſaid he had done his duty in ſtating the danger to which we muſt inevitably be expoſed by the preſent Bill, which upon a fair peruſal and cool reflection, would appear to others as it did to him: he alſo reprobated highly the idea of giving to the Queen ſuch immenſe patronage, without annexing to it any reſponſibility. This he illuſtrated by various forcible, clear, and ingenious poſitions. He ſtated a vaſt number of ſums of money which would be under the ſole dominion of the Queen; the whole amount would be prodigious, and as ſhe was not accountable for its application, what ſecurity had the Houſe upon which they might rely that none of this vaſt wealth would be employed for the purpoſes of venality? In ſuch a ſituation, was it unnatural to ſuſpect the effect of temptation? He recommended due caution in this momentous buſineſs.

Mr. Gamon ſaid a few words, but in a tone ſo low as to be inaudible to ſtrangers in the gallery.

The queſtion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

The Bill being read a ſecond time, it was ordered to be committed.

It was alſo ordered that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Bill next day.

Mr. Burke hoped the Committee would to-morrow proceed only on thoſe clauſes which were the leaſt exceptionable.

Mr. Pitt obſerved they could not now poſſibly preſcribe to the Committee any rule.

The Houſe then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

The Houſe, contrary to its uſual practice of adjourning over Saturdays, met this day.

Soon after the Houſe was formed, it reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Regency bill, and ſat till eleven o'clock at night.

The

The Bill conſiſts of 32 clauſes, and the Committee had got no farther than the 10th, when the queſtion of adjournment was put and carried.

As upon the *nine* clauſes there were *as many* debates; and as in each debate the ſame Members ſpoke *ſeveral times* (for when the Houſe is in a Committee, the Members are not bound by the order which reſtrains them from ſpeaking more than *once* to the *Houſe* on any one queſtion) it cannot be expected that we ſhould give a *detailed* account of all the arguments that were uſed on this occaſion. A ſummary of the whole will render it perhaps more intelligible to our readers, and certainly more entertaining, than a ſuccinct report of all that paſſed in the courſe of the night, including debates on *points of order*, and *perſonalities*, in which the ſpeakers loſt ſight of the Bill and clauſes that were, or ought to have been, the ſubjects of diſcuſſion.

When the clauſe was read by which it is enjoined that the Regent ſhall bind himſelf by *oath* to take care of the perſonal ſafety of the King to the utmoſt of his power and ability, and to govern according to the ſtipulations and reſtrictions recited in the Bill,

Mr. Burke ſaid, that when he compared this clauſe with another in the ſame Bill, he felt a perſuaſion that the framers of it intended it not only as a mockery of the Prince of Wales, but as an inſult to common ſenſe: for he found that the Prince, who was not to be entruſted with the cuſtody of the Royal Perſon, was to ſwear that he would protect it; whilſt thoſe who were in fact to have the care of his Majeſty, were not to be called upon to give any pledge whatever for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them. He admitted that it was unlikely the perſon of the King ſhould be in any danger from the Queen; but it was juſt as unlikely that there ſhould be any cauſe for apprehenſion of danger to him from the Son; and therefore *both* or *neither* ſhould be bound to give the ſecurity of an oath for the protection of the Royal Perſon. As the Bill then ſtood, common ſenſe muſt revolt at it; for the perſon who was actually to have the care of his Majeſty, was left free from all engagements relative to the ſafety of the King; and the Regent, who was to have no power whatever over his Majeſty's perſon, was to ſwear that he would take care of him! Nay, the very perſons who were to be appointed *Counſellors* to the Queen, were not to enter into any engagement of this nature; for the oath which they were to take, was totally ſilent on *this head*, as appeared from the form of it, which he read, and was as follows:

"I A. B. do ſolemnly promiſe and "ſwear, That I will truly and faithfully counſel and adviſe the Queen's "Moſt Excellent Majeſty, according "to the beſt of my judgment, in all "matters touching the care of his Ma"jeſty's Royal Perſon, and the diſ"poſing, ordering, and managing all "things relative thereto.

"So help me GOD."

In this oath, he obſerved, there was not one word about the perſonal *ſafety* of the Royal Perſon; and though theſe Counſellors were to be appointed to adviſe her Majeſty touching the *care* of the King, they were not bound by the oath to conſult the *ſafety* of his perſon in the advice that they ſhould give.

Col. Phipps ſaid, that it was immaterial in what part of the Bill the oath ſtood, as it was not to be taken by the Prince until he ſhould have ſeen all the proviſions and clauſes of the Bill. Should his Royal Highneſs feel a repugnance to ſwear to any of them, the oath could not be forced upon him, and he would be at liberty to reject it, and with it the Regency, or to take both together, as they were not to be ſeparated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deſired that a clauſe in the Regency Act paſſed in the preſent reign, might be read. From that it appeared, that ſuch an oath as was now propoſed, was impoſed upon the perſon who ſhould have acted under it as Regent. Mr. Pitt then ſaid, that he thought it would have been wrong in him to depart from the precedent of that Act; nor did he ſee that under all circumſtances, there was any thing in the nature of the truſt given to the Queen, that could render it abſurd to call upon the Prince to ſwear that he would conſult the ſafety of the Royal perſon. It was true that in the laſt Regency Bill, the cuſtody of the King's perſon was to be given to the Regent and Council *jointly*; and the oath was to be adminiſtered to them all: but though in the preſent caſe, the cuſtody of the Royal perſon was not *jointly* in the Regent and the Queen, it was not improper to propoſe to the Regent *ſingly*, to ſwear to the exertion of ſuch power as might be ſingly in him, for the preſervation of the King. At all events the engagement propoſed went no further than that he would, *to the utmoſt of his power and ability*, take care of the ſafety of the Royal perſon. If his power was *little*, he was bound to *little*; if *much*, he was bound to *much*; his care of his Majeſty was to be commenſurate and co-extenſive.

Mr. Burke contended, that the Regency Act, from which the oath had been read, at the deſire of the Right Hon. Gentleman, did not apply to the preſent caſe; for in the former the perſon of the King was to be in the power and cuſtody of the Regent and conſequently

quently the oath was extremely proper; but in the preſent caſe the oath was as improper, becauſe it was to be taken by a perſon, who was not to be intruſted with the care of the King's perſon. He wiſhed Gentlemen would ſtate to him any one poſſible caſe, in which the Regent could interfere, to protect the Royal perſon. He aſked, ſuppoſing the Queen ſhould be diſſatisfied with ſo *humble*, *modeſt*, and *diffident* a medical aſſiſtant as Dr. Willis, and ſhould reſolve to put the King under the care of ſome deſperate and daring man, who ſhould put *razors* and penknives into his hand, whether in ſuch a caſe the Regent could interfere and prevent ſo dangerous a proceeding? He certainly could not; for under this Bill, the cuſtody of the Royal perſon was committed excluſively to the care of the Queen.

Mr. Dundas ſaid, that there were many ways in which the Regent might protect the perſon of the King, though he was in the cuſtody of her Majeſty. It was not to be ſuppoſed that all the laws which provided for the ſafety of the Royal perſon, by making it *treaſon* even to imagine the King's death, were to be ſuſpended: the Regent, as poſſeſſing all the power of the Executive Government, could provide for the ſafety of his Majeſty, by enforcing thoſe laws, whenever an occaſion ſhould occur: this was in his power, and this therefore it could not be improper to call upon the Regent to ſwear that he would do.

Mr. Burton contended that the Regent was not only to have powers that would enable him to provide for the perſonal ſafety of the King, but that no one but himſelf could poſſeſs thoſe powers. It was poſſible that the country ſhould be engaged in a war; it was poſſible that the kingdom ſhould actually be invaded; it was poſſible that a civil war ſhould break out, or that dangerous riots ſhould take place, in which the perſonal ſafety of the King might be endangered. In any of theſe caſes, to whom could the Queen or her Council reſort for the protection of his Majeſty but to him who had in his hands the Executive Government of the country; and who but that perſon could command the powers, both civil and military, to watch over the ſafety of his Majeſty?

Sir Charles Gould was of opinion, that the clauſe containing the oath ſhould be poſtponed, until the Committee ſhould have got as far as the clauſe in which the cuſtody of the King's perſon was given to the Queen; and he accordingly made a motion to that effect, which, after a long debate, chiefly with reſpect to order, was rejected, and then the Committee agreed to the clauſe.

This clauſe having been thus diſpoſed of, the Chairman next read the clauſe by which the Regent is to be reſtrained from making any alteration in the Eſtabliſhed Religion of England or Scotland, and from marrying a Papiſt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it proper to obſerve to the Committee, that this clauſe had not been introduced into the Bill under any idea that there was in the preſent circumſtances of the times any thing which peculiarly called for it; but our anceſtors, he ſaid, had judged it expedient to put ſuch a clauſe in all Regency Bills; and though there was not the ſmalleſt ground for apprehending any danger to the Proteſtant religion at preſent, he was of opinion that it would not have been proper to have departed from the example of our anceſtors: but in following that example he deſired it might be underſtood that his object was merely to ſhew that the preſent generation was not indifferent about a ſubject which was deemed of great importance at former periods. This, and nothing elſe, was the ground on which this clauſe had been propoſed. He obſerved, at the ſame time, that nothing in this clauſe would reſtrain the Regent from giving his aſſent to any thing that would not trench upon the church eſtabliſhment; and therefore he might, for inſtance, aſſent to a Bill for repealing the Teſt, in favour of Proteſtant Diſſenters, notwithſtanding any thing in this clauſe.

After the Miniſter had given this explanation of the clauſe, which ſeemed to ſatisfy both ſides of the Houſe,

Mr. Rolle begged leave to propoſe an amendment. He ſaid, that he did not think that there was in the preſent circumſtances of the Prince of Wales, or of the times, any thing which would render ſuch an amendment as he intended to propoſe, more neceſſary than it might be at any other period. He declared that in what he was going to do, he was not influenced by diſreſpect for the Prince of Wales, or any motive which a Member of Parliament ought to be aſhamed to avow. The ſafety of the Proteſtant Religion was his ſole object; and though he was ready to admit that he did not know it to be in any danger at that moment, ſtill he thought it wiſe and prudent to provide againſt even the poſſibility of danger to it hereafter.——The Royal Marriage Act, he underſtood, had occaſioned ſome doubts; and there were not wanting gentlemen of great profeſſional reputation, who doubted whether it was conſiſtent with the Act of Settlement, by which the Crown had been entailed upon the iſſue of the Princeſs Sophia, being Proteſtants. For the purpoſe, therefore, of guarding

againſt

againſt any miſconſtruction of law, he moved, that to the reſtrictions by which the Prince was bound from marrying a Papiſt, be added the words, "or who is or ſhall be married in law or in fact to a Papiſt."

Lord Belgrave oppoſed the amendment; he was convinced, he ſaid, of the purity of the Hon. mover's intention, but at the ſame time he thought the amendment unneceſſary. The rumour upon which this amendment might be ſuppoſed to be founded, had, as he was informed, been declared in that Houſe by very high authority, to be abſolutely groundleſs: he was not a Member at the time to which he alluded; but he underſtood, that the declaration made on this ſubject by a Right Hon. Gentleman now abſent (Mr. Fox) had removed every apprehenſion, and given complete ſatisfaction to the Houſe. Nothing had occurred ſince to give the rumour new life; and therefore as it was only on the authority of ſuch a rumour that the propoſed amendment could be ſuppoſed to be founded, he muſt neceſſarily oppoſe it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that though he had inſerted in the Bill a clauſe for the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment, he muſt oppoſe the amendment. He had inſerted this clauſe, becauſe it would have appeared remarkable, if the preſent generation had been leſs anxious than the laſt for the preſervation of the Proteſtant religion; but as he only wiſhed to *imitate*, ſo it would be no leſs remarkable if he were to go *beyond* the example, and to introduce any guard which had not appeared neceſſary to our anceſtors, and which was not called for by any thing in the preſent circumſtances of affairs. To introduce a new guard now, would give the world grounds for thinking, that there exiſted a neceſſity for it at this moment which had not exiſted before; and as the neceſſity could, at beſt, be only collected from vague rumours, unſupported by any evidence, and contradicted from high authority, he did not conceive that there were any grounds that would warrant the Committee in admitting the propoſed amendment; for he would not admit that vague rumours were a ſufficient ground for Parliament to proceed to make an *Act*; and therefore, all circumſtances conſidered, he was of opinion, that the Committee could not be juſtified in admitting the amendment of his Honourable Friend.

Mr. Welbore Ellis deſired that the Act of the 11th of the preſent reign might be read. It was read accordingly; and it appeared from it, that *no* deſcendant of George II. except thoſe born of marriages with foreign Princes, was *capable* of contracting matrimony without the conſent of the King. Mr. Ellis ſaid, this Act was a ſufficient anſwer to all the rumours about a certain ſuppoſed marriage. It was clear that no ſuch marriage could exiſt, as the Prince, as well as all the other deſcendants of George II. born in this kingdom, were abſolutely incapable of contracting matrimony without the conſent of the King.

Lord North ſaid, that the Act which had juſt been read was of itſelf the ſtrongeſt refutation of the ſtories that had been in circulation. An amendment which would have a tendency to give a colour to ſuch ſtories ought to be reſiſted, becauſe on the one hand it could not anſwer one good purpoſe, and on the other it might produce the moſt dangerous conſequences, by inſtilling into the public mind an opinion that an Act of Parliament was of no force, and that a clauſe in another Act was neceſſary to give it efficacy. He would not ſay that the Hon. mover's intention was bad, but the conſequences of his conduct might prove highly miſchievous to his country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with ſome warmth, charged Lord North with having uſed language which might have provoked a difference of opinion, where none exiſted before, by the language he uſed, and the doubts he ſeemed to entertain of the purity of the Hon. mover's intention.

Mr. Sheridan now called the attention of the Houſe to the *arguments* that had been made uſe of by Mr. Rolle—from the whole of which, he ſaid, it was utterly impoſſible to collect whether he was ſatisfied or not—firſt he was, and then he was not—he had doubts in his mind, and then he had no doubts in his mind—at one moment he only wiſhed to be ſatisfied; the next, he was willing to withdraw his motion without any juſtification at all. He begins with throwing out an abſurd and miſchievous intimation; at the ſame time, however, declaring explicitly, that he aſked for no ſupport, that he wiſhed for no proceeding to be adopted in conſequence of it, and that he was willing to withdraw it. He will not, however, though by his own confeſſion he has no object to attain, conclude without by ſcruples doing all the ill he can, by propagating a jealouſy without doors; and indeed it was but reaſonable to preſume, that if the public were alarmed, the *real* object of the Hon. Gentleman was fully anſwered. This conduct was both uncandid and unmanly. Who was it that could prevent the Hon. Gentleman from purſuing this ſubject to a proper enquiry, if he held it right and expedient ſo to do? But to expect that the Houſe of Commons ſhould proceed on the miſerable ſcurrility

rility of low libellers, and on ſuch ſeditious trafh as was to be found in a fantaſtical lampoon on the Law rather than on the Prince (written by Mr. Horne Tooke), was inſulting to Parliament and to common ſenſe. Mr. Sheridan urged this with great effect, and then adverted to what had fallen from Sir William Dolben. He proceeded to make an appeal to Mr. Pitt, and to take a ſpirited review of ſome of the moſt prominent circumſtances of his recent conduct. Had the Houſe and the country a right, or had they not, to aſſume, that the Right Hon. Gentleman was completely and ſincerely ſatisfied on the ſubject of their preſent diſcuſſion? They undoubtedly had a right to aſſume it, for the Bill then under their conſideration was a ſufficient proof that he had not been peculiarly deficient in his apprehenſions and jealouſies of the Prince's government. He had dealt with no ſparing or parſimonious hand in limitations and reſtrictions, in checks and guards of every ſhape and every poſſible deſcription.

Mr. Courtenay remarked, that it was ſingularly curious, thoſe who wiſhed to ſupport the amendment, acknowledged they had no grounds for it, and applied to the other ſide of the Houſe to learn if there were any. The ſafety of religion was a fine *ſtalking-horſe*, and beſt calculated to diſturb the public: he remembered to have read, that all London had once been thrown into the utmoſt confuſion and trepidation for the ſecurity of the Proteſtant religion by a rumour, that the *Pope had been ſeen in a gin-ſhop at Wapping*.

The Attorney General ſaid he knew of no doubts that exiſted about the Act of Settlement, which was certainly in full force, notwithſtanding the 12th of his preſent Majeſty.—Rumours, he obſerved, whatever grounds they might afford for *enquiry*, could by no means warrant a proceeding, which went ſo far as to make *an Act of Parliament*, founded upon nothing but rumour.

Mr. Grey treated Mr. Rolle with much ſeverity, and aſcribed his amendment to the worſt of motives.

He was interrupted by Mr. Bouverie, who thought it was diſorderly for gentlemen to argue upon the *motives* of any Member.

This produced a tedious debate, in which all order was confounded, in an attempt to eſtabliſh it.

Mr. Dundas ſaid he was as ready to oppoſe the amendment as any man, though perhaps on different grounds. The Royal Marriage Act was certainly a ſecurity to the nation, that no ſuch an one as ought to make the Houſe ſhut its ears to reports of marriages in violation of it. It was certain that no marriage againſt the letter and ſpirit of that Act could be a marriage in *law*; but ſhould it appear that a King or heir to the Crown had been publicly and avowedly married to a Papiſt according to the rights of any church, but without the conſent of the King, which was made neceſſary by that Act, he would not think the Royal Marriage Act a ſecurity for the Religion and Conſtitution of the country, but would call for a Parliamentary enquiry into it. With reſpect to the rumour to which gentlemen had alluded, it ought not to be made a ground for a ſerious debate: it was too light a ſubject, and ought only to excite mirth and good-humour. He did not ſay all that he might wiſh to ſay on the occaſion, becauſe a *lady* was concerned; and he had always ſo much reſpect for the fair-ſex, that he would not willingly make one of that ſex a ſubject for public diſcuſſion.

After ſome further converſation, the queſtion was put on Mr. Rolle's amendment, which was *rejected* without a diviſion.

The next clauſe in the Bill was that which reſtrained the Regent from granting any honour of the Peerage.

Mr. Joliffe moved a clauſe for limiting the duration of this Reſtriction to the firſt of February 1790.

Mr. Hawkins Browne was ready to admit that the Reſtrictions ought to be limited in point of duration; but as he thought 15 months too ſhort a period, reckoning from October laſt, when the King's malady was firſt diſcovered, to the firſt of February 1790, he would vote againſt the clauſe propoſed by the Hon. Member: had the limitations been for two or three years, he certainly would have given it his ſupport.

Lord North ſupported the motion, which he conceived to be highly neceſſary for the prevention of thoſe effects, which might be apprehended from the formation of a factious party in the Houſe of Lords, whoſe conſequence, both individually and collectively, would be encreaſed by the Reſtriction, and leſſened by its limitation.

Mr. Pitt obſerved, that he had heard nothing new on this head: the queſtion had been before diſcuſſed in the Committee on the State of the Nation, where the noble Lord's arguments had been weighed; and on which the Committee had already decided.

Mr. Jolliffe's clauſe being put and negatived, Lord North moved, that after the word *whatever* in the 10th clauſe, the words "which on the 10th of November laſt was held during his Majeſty's pleaſure" ſhould be inſerted. This amendment being alſo negatived,

Lord North ſaid, that he thought it one principle of the Reſolutions, that the Prince ſhould

ſhould have the power of appointing his own ſervants; how then, he aſked, if the Prince had not the power of granting penſions or reverſions according to his own inclinations, was it poſſible for him to fill the higheſt ſituation in the law department, if a vacancy ſhould happen therein? Not a *puiſne* Judge, or even a Barriſter of tolerable buſineſs, would accept of the office of Lord High Chancellor, an office ſo extremely precarious in its nature, if the Prince had not a power to reward him for his ſervices in caſe of a diſmiſſal. He thought the Prince, in the capacity of Regent, ſhould have the power of granting out of the Civil Liſt, a floating penſion at leaſt of 2,700l. per annum, in caſe of a Lord High Chancellor's reſignation or diſmiſſal, until any place granted in reverſion ſhould become vacant and ready for his acceptance: for this purpoſe, he would move another amendment, that, after the words at the end of the clauſe, the following ſhould be inſerted, "and that it alſo ſhall be lawful, if at any time deemed neceſſary by the Prince Regent, to grant any penſion or reverſion of place to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, or to grant the reverſion of any place to any perſon he may think proper to hold the ſame in truſt for him."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he by no means meant to throw any obſtacle ultimately in the way of the propoſition for making a proviſion for the retirement of any perſon who may hereafter be called to ſucceed a great, an eminent, and an admired lawyer; he objected to the proviſion being made at preſent, which in his opinion was premature. He agreed that every poſſible power ought to be granted, for the purpoſe of providing a ſucceſſor for ſo great a character, when a vacancy ſhould happen; he ſaw no neceſſity, however, to anticipate ſuch a vacancy, by which, whenever it ſhould happen, the country would be deprived of the great ſervices, of the great integrity, and great abilities, of the preſent Lord Chancellor.

Lord North ſaid, by the mode propoſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) they would take to themſelves the diſpoſal of the Great Seal, as they kept the power of providing for the officer who might be called to that ſituation, on his retirement. By retaining that power, every compact made with his Royal Highneſs in the Reſolutions was broken: the Houſe, inſtead of relieving him from the already too heavy reſtrictions, were forging for him new fetters; the Parliament, not the Regent, would have the power of chuſing his ſervants.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſpoke in reply; he wiſhed the noble Lord would not advance what he could not prove; his Lordſhip had aſſerted that the Houſe were about to break the contract with the Prince, as entered into by the Reſolutions; he defied his Lordſhip, however, to prove a ſingle deviation from the principle of thoſe Reſolutions.

Mr. Sheridan ſpoke in ſupport of the amendment. He ridiculed the alarming conſequences which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) apprehended as likely to follow whenever the Lord Chancellor ſhould, from any circumſtance, occaſion a vacancy in the Seals. The Right Hon. Gentleman had however given that ſide of the Houſe ſome conſolation in intimating to them that the Lord Chancellor had not quite ſo great an apprehenſion of them, and of their motives, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had declared himſelf to entertain, when he announced his own departure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he had never either mentioned to the Houſe the probability of his own departure, or of a noble and learned Lord's continuance in office. He could not conceive it his duty to announce to the Houſe a circumſtance of which he was unacquainted. He never had announced his own departure. It was true that it had been announced to him, but by perſons who had no authority to do ſo, or could cauſe him to depart. Whenever that time ſhould come, whenever he ſhould have to take leave of the Houſe, he ſhould have much more to ſay to them than he had yet ſaid, for their honourable and independent ſupport of him during his adminiſtration. He felt the high honour and gratification of ſuch ſupport, and hoped that whenever he ſhould leave his ſituation, he ſhould leave it under no unfavourable ſentiments of his good intentions for the intereſts of the country, for the ſafety and dignity of his Monarch, and for the preſervation of the rights of the people and the Conſtitution.—[The Right Hon. Gentleman ſat down amidſt the echoed and re-echoed plaudits of the Houſe.]

After ſome further converſation, Lord North's motion was negatived. The Committee having got ſo far as the clauſe which relates to the King's real and perſonal eſtates, on finding it was eleven o'clock, agreed to report progreſs, and adjourned to Monday. The Houſe was then reſumed, and adjourned to,

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for the borough of Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, vacated by the death of Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee

mittee of the whole Houſe on the Regency Bill, Mr. Alderman Watſon in the Chair.

The twelfth clauſe was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, reſtraining the Regent from exerciſing any authority over the perſonal eſtate of his Majeſty.

This clauſe cauſed a ſhort converſation between Mr. Anſtruther, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan; after which the clauſe was agreed to without a diviſion.

The thirteenth clauſe was read, and carried without any obſervation.

The fourteenth clauſe, providing for the payment of his Majeſty's Houſhold, under the direction of her Majeſty, being read,

Mr. Sheridan objected to the clauſe as wholly unneceſſary, and as tending to create a double government of the Houſhold, in the Queen and in the Treaſury.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that there would be no double government, the Treaſury having nothing more to do with the Houſhold by the preſent clauſe, than to iſſue the ſums ordered.

Mr. Burke objected to the clauſe, as tending to the ſubverſion of the privileges of the Act of Eſtabliſhment of the Civil Liſt; as tending to the ſubverſion of œconomy, and calculated only for the purpoſe of providing for a favourite and unneceſſary corps.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated to the Committee, that meſſengers were attending from the Lords, and, for the purpoſe of receiving the meſſage, moved that the Committee ſhould report progreſs.

This being immediately agreed to, the Houſe was reſumed, and the meſſengers called in.

The Lords had commanded the meſſengers to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that they would proceed further in the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on Monday next.

The meſſengers being withdrawn, Mr. Burke thought it neceſſary to inform the Houſe, that he underſtood a petition had been delivered by Mr. Haſtings to the Lords, ſetting forth, that he had expended already in the courſe of the trial 30,000l. and praying their Lordſhips to proceed with all ſpeed to his trial. Mr. Burke expreſſed his readineſs to proceed as ſpeedily as poſſible to the iſſue of that on which he conſidered his honour pledged. He remarked that the ſum expended by the public in the courſe of the trial was much leſs than that ſtated to have been expended by Mr. Haſtings, and concluded by obſerving, that he underſtood their Lordſhips only meant on Monday to open the trial *pro formâ*, and not to go into it on that day.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the adjourned debate on the fourteenth clauſe, Brook Watſon, Eſq. in the chair.

A ſhort converſation took place upon the clauſe, in which Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Powys, the Attorney General, Sir James Erſkine, and Lord North, took part.

Mr. Powys moved that the clauſe be poſtponed, in which motion he was ſupported by Lord North, upon the ground of the propriety of deciding upon a ſubſequent clauſe firſt, which was the baſis of the preſent.

This motion being perſiſted in, the Committee divided,

Ayes	87
Noes	132

Majority 45 againſt its being poſtponed.

The clauſe was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

The fifteenth clauſe was put and carried without any converſation.

The ſixteenth clauſe, relative to the privy purſe of his Majeſty, was next propoſed, which was oppoſed by Mr. Dempſter, Sir William Cunyngham, Mr. Burke, Sir William Moleſworth, and Mr. Sheridan; and ſupported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dundas, Sir James Johnſtone, and Sir Benjamin Hammett.

It was oppoſed upon the ground of the impropriety of refuſing to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, who was to ſupport the dignity of the Crown, the power over the privy purſe, amounting to 60,000l. per annum, out of which, by the clauſe, was to be taken 16,000l. and given to her Majeſty, for purpoſes unknown to Parliament, and the remainder to be improperly locked up from the Prince, and to be left, in caſe of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition continuing, to the diſpoſition of Parliament.

It was ſupported upon the propriety of continuing his Majeſty's benefactions, and on the impropriety of ſeizing the moment of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition to ſtrip him of his property. The 16,000l. which had been ſaid to be given to her Majeſty for purpoſes unknown to Parliament, was explained in the following manner: 12,000l. was given to pay an eſtabliſhed liſt of charities, ſettled by his Majeſty; and the remaining 4000l. was to enable her Majeſty to continue his Majeſty's benefactions to thoſe perſons who were not on the liſt, but who ſhe knew received charity of his Majeſty to that amount.

Sir William Moleſworth was willing to agree to the ſum propoſed to be taken from the money of his Majeſty's privy purſe, that

was

was appropriated to the charities mentioned, but not thinking it proper that the remainder ſhould be kept from the Prince, he moved as an amendment, to add the words, "and that "the remainder ſhall be paid over to the Treaſurer of the privy purſe of the Regent."

Upon this amendment the Committee divided,

Ayes	101	
Noes	156	
Majority	55	againſt the amendment.

The Solicitor General propoſed an amendment which was agreed to, and the clauſe was carried without any further objection.

The ſeventeenth clauſe was next read, veſting in her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, and the government of the Houſehold.

Sir Peter Burrell ſpoke againſt the latter part of the clauſe, the patronage given by which he ſaid was ſo loofely expreſſed that it was impoſſible to aſcertain the amount of it, and of which he conceived the Houſe ought to be acquainted previous to their adopting the clauſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Hon. Baronet, that the whole amount of the ſalaries of the Houſehold, from the Great Officers at the head of the different departments down to the moſt menial ſervants in any of the palaces or the ſtables, was no more than 100,000l. per annum; out of that ſum there was not more than about thirty thouſand pounds received from ſalaries by Members of the two Houſes of Parliament!—There were ſeven in the Houſe of Commons, whoſe ſalaries amounted to about 4000l. and the ſalaries of ſeveral Lords in the other Houſe, amounted to about 26,000l. Such influence, he ſaid, was not, in his opinion, likely hereafter to preclude any reviſion, or neceſſary alteration in the ſyſtem propoſed for the preſent emergency.

Sir Peter Burrell replied.

Lord North condemned the Reſolution upon the old ground of objection to her Majeſty's having the government. His Lordſhip deprecated the meaſure of dividing that power from the Regent, as unconſtitutional and dangerous, and expreſſed his fear of its operating as a pernicious precedent.

Mr. Keene ſpoke againſt the clauſe.

Mr. Sheridan propoſed an amendment to ſeparate the great Officers from the Houſehold, upon which the Committee divided,

Ayes	118	
Noes	173	
Majority	55	againſt the amendment.

The queſtion was then put upon the clauſe, which was carried.

The Houſe immediately being reſumed, progreſs was reported, and the Committee ordered to ſit again on

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Petitions were preſented from the county of Berks, and from the Borough of Hertford, againſt the County Election Bill.

Mr. Ruſhworth preſented a petition from the Nobility, Clergy, Freeholders, and Gentry of Southampton, againſt ſo much of the Bill before the Houſe as tended to the diſtraction of Government, and to diſſention in the Royal Family.

REGENCY BILL.

Committee, Alderman Watſon in the Chair.

Mr. Pitt roſe, on the clauſe being read for appointing her Majeſty's Council, and remarked the propriety of appointing to this office ſuch perſons as, from their high eccleſiaſtical or legal ſituations, or from the confidence which his Majeſty was accuſtomed to repoſe in them, were moſt peculiarly ſuitable for aſſiſting the Queen with their advice. The orderly procedure required, that the ſenſe of the Committee ſhould be taken on each perſon ſeparately, but he at the ſame time thought it would be agreeable, that he ſhould firſt ſtate the liſt of thoſe perſons whom he ſhould nominate as in his opinion beſt calculated for the diſcharge of this office. Theſe were—the two Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York; Lord Thurlow, the preſent Lord Chancellor; Lord Kenyon, the preſent Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench; and the four great Officers of State, namely, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Maſter of the Horſe, and the Groom of the Stole. The firſt motion that he had to put was, that "John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury be one of her Majeſty's Council."

Lord North roſe, not to object to the Rev. Prelate's being one of her Majeſty's Council, but to give notice, that it was his intention to move others to be appointed as Councillors to her Majeſty, in addition to thoſe propoſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He expreſſed his amazement that, in what related to the perſonal ſafety of his Majeſty, the Princes of the Blood ſhould have been omitted; and declared his intention to move the inſertion of the names of all the Princes of the Blood, of full age, into the blank appointing the Councillors to adviſe her Majeſty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he ſhould for the preſent refrain from ſtating his objections to the Noble Lord's propoſition; when the motion ſhould be made, he would be very ready to give his reaſons why he conceived it improper.

Lord Maitland expreſſed much indignation at finding that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made ſo partial a ſelection of Councillors. He aſked why the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas had not been thought of? The noble Lord who filled that high office had received it from his Majeſty.

The Marquis of Graham replied, that it was not proper that *all* thoſe who had been honoured by the King ſhould be Members of the Queen's Council, which ought to be limited to a few. The noble Lord in the blue ribband thought the Princes of the Blood ought to be of that Council; for his own part he thought otherwiſe, as her Majeſty could at all times procure their advice; and he was of opinion, that reſpect to the Princes ſhould prevent the Committee from putting them into ſituations, which would render them reſponſible to Parliament; and might cauſe them to be brought to the bar of the Houſe to anſwer for the diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, thoſe who wiſhed not to have the names of the Princes of the Blood inſerted in the Bill as Councillors to the Queen, urged, that they were her *natural Councillors*; perſons whom nature and reaſon would point out to her Majeſty as the perſons moſt proper to adviſe her, and who would be moſt ready to aſſiſt her with their advice. If through *reſpect* for the Princes, the Committee would not name them in the Bill, why had they named the Prince of Wales? If through reſpect for the Blood Royal, the perſons were not to be made reſponſible to Parliament, why was it declared in the very ſame Bill, that the Prince of Wales was to be reſponſible for the truſt repoſed by it in his Royal Highneſs?

Col. Phipps ſaid, that a very good reaſon for omitting the names of the Princes was, that the two Houſes had agreed that the Regent ſhould not have the cuſtody of the Royal Perſon, and conſequently thoſe ought not to be appointed Councillors to the Queen, who might be ſuppoſed to be much at the devotion of the Regent.

Mr. Alderman Watſon (the Chairman) conſidered the debate to be taking a diſorderly turn, and called the attention of the Committee to the queſtion before them, which was, whether John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould be appointed a Councillor to her Majeſty

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon. Alderman was certainly right in the point of order; but as the true object of order was to go the ſhorteſt way to attain the queſtion before the Houſe, and as it would ſhorten the debate to go into the whole ſubject at once, he ſaw no objection to it. He conceived that it would be ſtrictly orderly, if the Noble Lord thought proper, to propoſe at preſent the names of the Princes, and poſtpone the name of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Lord North ſaid, he was willing immediately to propoſe the names of the Princes of the Blood, and ſhould move that the name of the Duke of York ſhould be inſerted, by which means the Committee could at once enter into the formation of the Council.

Sir Richard Sutton conceived it improper that the names of their Royal Highneſſes ſhould be propoſed without their being previouſly conſulted, eſpecially as they had objected to their names being inſerted in the Commiſſion.

Lord North ſaid, he ſhould have thought himſelf very preſumptuous if he had propoſed the names of their Royal Highneſſes without having previouſly communicated with them on the ſubject, to which they made no objection.

Mr. Sheridan ſuggeſted the propriety of Mr. Pitt's withdrawing his motion for appointing the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to make room for the noble Lord's motion.

Mr. Bouverie wiſhed to know whether the Council were to be reſponſible for their advice?

Mr. M. A. Taylor ſaid, that as no learned Gentleman roſe to anſwer the queſtion of his Hon. Friend, he would inform him, that according to the clauſe they were not reſponſible.

Mr. Addington ſaid they were clearly reſponſible, and if any ground of ſuſpicion exiſted of their having given her Majeſty improper advice, they would be liable to impeachment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid the Council would be moſt certainly reſponſible for their advice.

Mr. Bouverie could ſee no way how the reſponſibility could attach. He oppoſed the word 'John,' in the motion, and moved to have the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being appointed.

Mr. Powys called upon the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to explain in what manner the reſponſibility attached.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, there could be no doubt that according to every principle of the Conſtitution, every truſt appointed under Government had reſponſibility to the country attached to it. Whatever advice the Council ſhould give to her Majeſty they would be reſponſible for ſuch advice; and if the Houſe ſhould ſee ſufficient reaſon to think that by ſuch advice either his Majeſty or the Conſtitution was in in any danger, they had the ſame power to

call

call her Majeſty's Councillors to account as they had to call on the Officers of Government.

The Attorney General maintained the ſame doctrine, and ſaid the Houſe might on any ſuſpicion of ill advice, addreſs her Majeſty to name her adviſers.

Mr. Anſtruther agreed with Mr. Pitt that there could be no Parliamentary truſt without reſponſibility being attached to it. His objection did not lie on that account againſt the clauſe, but he objected to the power given to the Queen of acting without her Council, in which caſe no reſponſibility could attach.

Mr. Burke agreed that no truſt could be given without reſponſibility; in the preſent inſtance, however, the principle was recognized and violated; for though a reſponſibility was avowed, there were no traces by which that reſponſibility was to be found. No act could, according to the wiſdom of the Right Hon. Gentleman, be taken cognizance of that had not the King's ſign manual to it. The King is not reſponſible; of courſe the Right Hon. Gentleman's Bill was fraught with fallacy and abſurdity. It was a ſhocking impoſition on the Houſe, for, like the witches in Macbeth, the Right Hon. Gentleman could truly ſay to Parliament,

"I'll keep the word of promiſe to your ear,
"But break it to your hopes."

Here Mr. Burke treated what he called the aſſumed delicacy of the Miniſter with his uſual ſucceſs. The Princes, he would not be aſtoniſhed to hear him ſay, were immortal, and above the conſideration of any thing in this world, and that like gods of the Epicureans, they lolled in the clouds, never interfering with the creatures below, and conſequently regardleſs of the anxiety of a mother, or the afflictions of a father! He ridiculed the idea of reſponſibility, as abſurd in the extreme, when offered in argument againſt the including the Princes in her Majeſty's Council. The Princes of the Blood had often been in reſponſible ſituations, ſome of them even in *civil* employments. In the reign of Charles II. his brother the Duke of York was not only Lord High Admiral, but Poſt-Maſter General. Prince George of Denmark, a naturalized ſubject, and huſband of Queen Anne, was Lord High Admiral. In the laſt reign the Duke of Cumberland was Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces, and as ſuch was liable to be tried by a Court Martial, as his Royal Highneſs was reſponſible to the tribunal of martial law for his military conduct.

After much extraneous though fanciful alluſion, he charged the Miniſter, for not having included the Princes of the Blood in the nomination of the Queen's Council, with violating the laws of the land, the ſpirit of the Conſtitution, and the order of nature.

"Star after ſtar goes out, and all is night."

Mr. Powys was againſt any perſon being agreed to by name, conſidering thoſe who occupied the offices for the time being, the proper perſons to be of her Majeſty's Council.

Sir R. Sutton ſupported the original motion.

Mr. Burke ſpoke in reply, as did Mr. Bouverie.

Chancellor of the Exchequer wiſhed the Committee to come to a deciſion on the queſtion before the Houſe, and expreſſed his readineſs to meet the motion of the Noble Lord.

The queſtion was then put upon the amendment propoſed, that the word 'John' be omitted, which being negatived, the original motion, that John Archbiſhop of Canterbury be one of her Majeſty's Council, was carried without a diviſion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved that Edward Lord Thurlow be one other of her Majeſty's Council.

Lord North roſe and ſuggeſted the propriety of putting the names of the Princes before the queſtion on Lord Thurlow's name.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to poſtponing the Lord Chancellor's name.

Lord North again roſe for the purpoſe of moving the name of Edward Lord Thurlow to be poſtponed.

Mr. Dundas objected to the motion being poſtponed, and ſupported the propriety of Lord Thurlow being propoſed by name. If they agreed to appoint him by virtue of his office, he might not be of her Majeſty's Council two hours; he might be removed from his ſituation, and any man wearing a black gown in Weſtminſter Hall placed in his ſituation. Conſidering the ability, integrity, and manly ſpirit of the Lord Chancellor, and his having poſſeſſed the confidence of his Sovereign, and now poſſeſſing the confidence of the people, he ſhould give his vote that Edward Lord Thurlow be one of her Majeſty's Council.

Lord North replied, and ſaid that he greatly eſteemed the character and abilities of Lord Thurlow, and would, if the motion ſhould be agreed to of appointing the Lord Chancellor for the time being, bring in a clauſe to continue Lord Thurlow of her Majeſty's Council if he ſhould be removed from his ſituation.

Mr. Dundas replied, but ſtill objected to the motion being poſtponed.

Lord North again ſpoke in reply.

Mr.

Mr. Hawkins Browne ſpoke in favour of the appointment of Lord Thurlow, and againſt the Lord Chancellor for the time being, on the principle of not ſuffering any perſon of the Regent's appointment to be of her Majeſty's Council.

Mr. Wyndham ſupported Lord North.

The queſtion for poſtponing being put, was negatived, and the motion for appointing Edward Lord Thurlow, was carried without a diviſion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then made all the other motions ſucceſſively for the inſertion of the names of

William, Lord Archbiſhop of York,
Lloyd, Lord Kenyon,
The Lord Chamberlain,
The Lord Steward,
The Maſter of the Horſe, and
The Groom of the Stole.

} Theſe four *for the time being*.

The motions paſſed without any further debate or oppoſition.

Lord North then roſe and moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York and Albany be one other of her Majeſty's Council."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he would ſtate to the Committee why he thought it neceſſary to give his negative to the noble Lord's motion. The Council propoſed for her Majeſty was a Council of Advice, not of Controul: there was no neceſſity to bind their Royal Highneſſes by Act of Parliament to give their advice to her Majeſty; they might give her Majeſty their advice whenever they thought proper, and when ſhe deſired it: he was confident there would exiſt no neceſſity of an Act to force ſuch advice to be given. It was impoſſible to place the perſon of the King in care of any more attached to him than the Queen; it would therefore be highly improper to ſeparate or make her Majeſty's truſt the leſs.—The Houſe had already decided that the Prince of Wales, as the Heir Apparent of his Father, ought not to have the care of the perſon of the King. The Committee could not appoint any of the Princes of the Blood to the care of his Majeſty, unleſs they violated the principle they had adopted in the excluſion of the Prince of Wales from that truſt; and though it might, by the Oppoſition, be added to the catalogue of thoſe articles of diſreſpect which they had falſely and invidiouſly imputed to him, yet, as an honeſt man actuated by every motive of caution for the public ſafety, it would be inconſiſtent with the nature of the truſt to be repoſed in the Queen's Council, to nominate thoſe perſonages who were in point of ſucceſſion, perſonally connected with the Crown.

Lord Beauchamp ſpoke in ſupport of the motion of the noble Lord, and could ſee no reaſon why the objection to the Regent's having the care of the King, ſhould extend to the whole Houſe of Hanover.

Lord North went over his former arguments in ſupport of the propriety of the Princes of the Blood being in her Majeſty's Council.

Lord Maitland warmly ſupported the motion, and was convinced that if the Houſe exerciſed their judgment and their feelings on the preſent queſtion, there could not exiſt a difference of opinion; he was confident that however the Houſe might decide, there would be but one opinion in the country, which would be on the impropriety of excluding from the Council his Majeſty's ſons and brothers.

Mr. Addington agreed with the noble Lord (Maitland) that, however they might decide the queſtion, there would be but one opinion in the country, and that he was confident would be, as it had been, in favour of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt). He approved of the perſons appointed for their integrity and ability, the nomination of which did honour to the Right Hon. Gentleman; and he was happy in giving him his ſupport, which he did from the clear conviction of his conſcience.

Mr. Burke quoted the 5th of his Majeſty, to prove that all who were not of the Royal Blood were excluded from the care of a Sovereign during a Regency; on that Act he ſaid he would lay his hand, and aſked the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), and in aſking him, he aſked all thoſe who voted by the eye with him, whether they were not acting directly contrary to that Act?

The queſtion being called for, the Committee divided upon Lord North's motion,

Ayes	130
Noes	177
Majority	47 againſt it.

Lord North next moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry be one other of his Majeſty's Council," upon which the Committee divided,

Ayes	127
Noes	177
Majority	50 againſt it.

His Lordſhip next moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward be one other of her Majeſty's Council,", which was negatived without a diviſion.

His Lordſhip moved, "That his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloucester be one

other

other of her Majeſty's Council," on which the Committee divided,

Ayes	129
Noes	178
Majority	49 againſt it.

His Lordſhip then moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Henry Duke of Cumberland be one of her Majeſty's Council," which was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. Dempſter then moved, that in virtue of his high office, and being the firſt Commoner in England, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons ſhould be added to the liſt of the Members of the Council.

The motion was negatived, without a diviſion.

Mr. Dempſter next moved, that the Lord Mayor of London be a member of the Council.

This motion was alſo negatived without a diviſion.

After a variety of unintereſting obſervations had paſſed on minute articles, and divers clauſes, till the Chairman came to that which regulated the manner in which the exerciſe of the Royal authority may be reſumed by his Majeſty on his recovery;

Mr. Pitt here remarked, that though the reſumption itſelf was a matter on which all were agreed, yet from ſome hints, there was a probability, that there would be a diverſity of opinion as to the mode in which it ought to be effected. It was therefore ſuggeſted to him, that it would be more convenient if they ſhould proceed to the diſcuſſion of this point to-morrow.

This was agreed to. The Houſe reſumed and adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, that the Houſe do now reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Regency Bill—which being agreed to,

Mr. Brooke Watſon took the chair. The clauſe being read which provides for the mode of announcing the return of the King's health, through the medium of the Queen and her Council, independent of the interpoſition of Parliament,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he ſuppoſed that the proviſion in this clauſe, from what had been already thrown out on it in former debates, though not immediately before the Houſe, in his opinion rendered it unneceſſary for him to enter into any particular diſquiſition on the ſubject; he ſhould only treat it therefore in a general manner. He then divided the ſubject into two parts: The firſt reſpected the right of the King to the re-aſſumption of the reins of Government, as ſoon as it ſhould be found that he was in a capacity to hold them; in this all ſides muſt undoubtedly concur: the difference of opinion then could only ariſe on the mode—and he truſted that Gentlemen, on appealing to reaſon and common ſenſe, would find the one he had provided the moſt convenient, the leaſt ſubject to objection; and that in adopting it the dignity of Majeſty was peculiarly conſulted. It was neceſſary that this recovery, of which every day gave greater hopes, ſhould be noticed through ſome oſtenſible channel. To accompliſh this, it was provided, that as ſoon as this much wiſhed for period took place, her Majeſty ſhould notify the ſame to nine of his Majeſty's Privy Council; and if any ſix of that Committee ſhould be convinced that his Majeſty was in a ſound and proper capacity to reſume the Government, they ſhould counterſign a proclamation to that effect, which proclamation ſhould be inſerted in the London Gazette; in conſequence of which, if the Parliament was not then ſitting, it ſhould aſſemble on the occaſion—and the power of the Regent ſhould ceaſe. This he conceived to be the moſt congenial to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution, as the Privy Council might be ſaid to be the natural channel of his Majeſty's will and pleaſure: by this means his Majeſty would be inſtantly reſtored to that right which was his alone, and to which he was entitled by the laws of the country.

Mr. Powys diſſented from the plan of reſumption ſubmitted by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he condemned as a ſyſtem perfectly novel, derogatory to the vital principles of the conſtitution, and incompatible with the rights of the two Houſes of Parliament. He reprobated the ſelection of the Privy Council as producing a packed and garbled judgment, and therefore very unlikely to give ſatisfaction to the public. Why ſhould Parliament be deprived of the agreeable office of declaring the King's reſtoration to his former ſanity, after the Hon. Gentleman had allawed them the melancholy taſk of declaring his incapacity? On the ſame principle he had given the Regent the invidious parts of the Royal Authority, and denied him the more pleaſing and ingratiating parts of it. After ſeveral other obſervations, he expreſſed his hope that the Houſe would not vote their own condemnation, by agreeing to clauſes which would ſeem to intimate that they did not deſerve to be truſted, and that they were not ſufficiently loyal to his Majeſty, to be willing

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ing to hail the happy day of his awaking from that ſlumber of the mental faculties in which he now lay. He concluded with ſaying, that he had ſeveral amendments to propoſe, which he would bring forward when the Committee came to thoſe parts to which they were applicable.

Mr. Vyner ſupported the argument of Mr. Powys.

Sir R. Sutton ſaid, it was matter of ſurprize to him that thoſe who ſome time ſince contended againſt the rights of Parliament to lay any reſtrictions on the Regent, now came forward to lay reſtrictions on their lawful Sovereign. He ſaid, his Majeſty's claim was irreſiſtible, the moment he recovered, to reſume his Government, and to put an end to the Regency. He condemned the idea of the two Houſes going into an examination of the capacity of his Majeſty, upon his recovery, which he conſidered as very injurious to his Majeſty's rights; and argued that it bore no parallel with the neceſſity of a Parliamentary examination to prove the incapacity. The King not meeting his Parliament in perſon or by commiſſion, and a ſtop exiſting to all executive acts, it was neceſſary that the infirmity ſhould be proved, to ſhew the right of the two Houſes to provide for the exerciſe of the royal authority: on his Majeſty's recovery he would recover his right, and Parliament would have no right to conſider of the exerciſe of the executive authority. Being convinced of the propriety of the clauſe, he gave it his hearty approbation.

The Hon. Mr. Maſham ſaid he intended to propoſe an amendment, which he read, as ſoon as he had delivered his ſentiments on the queſtion, which he reprobated in very forcible terms. The heads of the amendment were, that on the notification of the Queen, the Phyſicians attendant on his Majeſty ſhould be examined on oath, in the moſt ſolemn manner, at the Bar of that Houſe, in a certain number of days — not leſs than four, nor more than ſix, after the ſaid notification—whether the King was capable of governing; and that they ſhould then addreſs his Majeſty, and deſire him to take into his hands the reins of Adminiſtration.

Mr. Bouverie ſaid, that the Regent might have prorogued Parliament at the time of the notification. — He would be glad to know, if any clauſe in that reſpect exiſted in the Bill.

Colonel Phipps ſupported the propriety of the clauſe, which was conſonant to that which was followed on the acceſſion of a King, on the demiſe of another. As to his Majeſty aſking to whom he was indebted for the medium of his re-aſſumption? It was neither to his Parliament, Sons, Brothers nor Privy Council, but to the Act of Settlement. — And what puniſhment ſhould be deemed too great, in the eyes of the country, for thoſe (alluding to the Council) who had diſappointed the expectations, and deluded the hopes of a loyal people, in holding out a premature recovery? Could it be denied that the right lodged in the King ſhould exerciſe itſelf the very inſtant the neceſſity ceaſed?

Mr. Sheridan entered largely into the queſtion, and took a view of the arguments urged in favour of the clauſe, which he combated with great preciſion of reaſoning and clearneſs of language. Mr. Sheridan then inſiſted, that the Houſe in delegating a truſt had given up their right, and that it was given up to thoſe who had not a natural intereſt in the Crown, nor yet in the people. On this he drew a contraſt on the probability of the confidence which the people at large would place in the two Houſes of Parliament, and in the Councils; and the fatal conſequences that might enſue, in caſe the King ſhould ſign a Commiſſion of the recovery of his health, appointing a Regent, which he might do in caſe he ſhould relapſe, which was not improbable: and in caſe of the Queen's death, his Majeſty, under this Bill, could not be reſtored without the conſent of the Regent, who had it in his power to appoint one in her ſtead to ſend that notification. Another bar to the reſtoration of his Majeſty was, that the proclamation muſt be counter-ſigned by ſix of the Privy-Council, which they need not do unleſs they were in themſelves fully ſatisfied that his Majeſty was in a capacity to reſume the Government.

Mr. Dundas ſupported the clauſe; and in order to ſhew the precaution which had been taken in the Bill, to prevent a premature re-aſſumption, there were three checks; firſt, the Queen; ſecondly, five of her Council, and ſix of the Privy-Council, who were to examine the Phyſicians; and in order to inform themſelves on the ſubject, the learned Gentleman wiſhed to know if it was decent or becoming, that his Majeſty ſhould come to that Houſe as a ſuppliant for his right; or look out of the window of a public houſe, to ſee the ſhow of his ſon coming down to Parliament, that they might decide on his ſanity.

Mr. Burke condemned the clauſe as unconſtitutional, and as dangerous to the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Colonel Phipps again ſpoke, as did Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. Grey and Sir Charles Gould each ſaid a few words againſt the clauſe.

The Attorney-General ſupported it.

Mr. Sheridan propoſed as an amendment,

"that

"that a certificate of his Majeſty's recovery be laid before the two Houſes of Parliament," on which the Committee divided:

Ayes	113
Noes	181
Majority	68 againſt it.

The Committee proceeded to fill up the blanks of the clauſe, after which the five remaining clauſes were put and carried *.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an additional clauſe, which was agreed to, the Houſe reſumed, and the report immediately brought up and read.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the third reading of the Regency Bill.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time.

Mr. Pulteney then roſe, and adverted to the poſſible danger that might ariſe from the power of creating Peers being too long dormant. If a factious oppoſition ſhould be carried on in the Houſe of Commons, the Crown might exerciſe the prerogative of diſſolution, and thus appeal to the people; but no ſuch appeal could be made with reſpect to the Houſe of Lords, in which Houſe, if any faction ſhould endeavour to counteract the meaſures of Government, the only mode of prevention or reſtraint was to create new Peers. Though he did not conceive that ſuch a faction was at preſent likely to prevail, yet the poſſibility of danger ariſing from it was ſufficient to countenance the motion which he would now ſubmit to the Houſe, viz. that, in the clauſe of the Bill which reſtricts the Regent from the creation of Peers, the duration of ſuch reſtriction be limited to three years.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not inclined to apprehend the leaſt danger from the Peerage being dormant for ſome time; but as there was a poſſibility (though not a probability) of ſuch danger, he did not feel himſelf diſpoſed to reſiſt the Hon. Gentleman's motion, particularly as the period aſſigned was the utmoſt extent to which the King's recovery was likely to be protracted; and if that happy event ſhould even be delayed to a much later time, it was not the wiſh of the ſupporters of the Bill to continue the Reſtrictions any longer.

Mr. Hawkins Browne ſignified his approbation of the motion.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Powys entered their proteſt againſt the motion, if it was meant to preclude any Parliamentary reviſion or re-conſideration of the Bill for three years.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he did not agree to the motion under any idea that it was intended to preclude Parliament from taking away the Reſtrictions on the Regent within a period much leſs than three years.

Sir James Johnſtone concurred in the motion.

Mr. Pulteney's motion was agreed to; and a clauſe founded upon it was brought up, read three times, and annexed as a rider to the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Newnham expreſſed his diſapprobation of the far greater part of it. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he beſtowed ſome compliments on the excellence of heart, as well as head, with which the Prince of Wales was endowed.

Mr. Alderman Watſon, in a ſtrain of pompous elogium, panegyriſed the merit and virtues of the Miniſter, and ſignified his decided approbation of every clauſe of the Bill.

The queſtion for the paſſing of the Bill was then agreed to; and the Houſe reſolved, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer do carry it to the Lords to-morrow.

Between eight and nine, the Houſe adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 26.

THE *Impoſtors*, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the firſt time at Drury Lane. The Characters are as follow:

Lord Janus,	Mr. Palmer.
Policarp,	Mr. Wroughton.
Sir Solomon Sapient,	Mr. Baddeley.
Captain Sapient,	Mr. Aickin.

* In the courſe of this debate Mr. Burke remarked, that "the Almighty had been pleaſed to ſmite the Sovereign with his hand—he had hurled him from the throne, and put him in the condition of the meaneſt peaſant of the country." The Marquis of Graham called to order, and ſaid that he would ſuffer no Member of that Houſe to make uſe of ſuch language unnoticed; and was going to make a motion to have the words taken down by the Clerk of the Houſe, but was interrupted by Mr. Burke, who ſaid that the lamented ſituation of the Sovereign was not the act of the Houſe, but the will of the Divinity; but depriving his blood, the Prince of Wales, from the full inheritance of his Authority, was an act of that Houſe.

French Servant,	Mr. Lamash.
Oliver,	Mr. Suett.
Sir Charles Freemantle,	Mr. Barrymore.
Miss Eleanor Sapient,	Mrs. Jordan.
Miss Deborah,	Miss Pope.

Two Sharpers, under the names of Lord Janus and Policarp, obtain admiſſion (how does not appear) into the houſe of Sir Solomon Sapient; the former intending to marry Miſs Eleanor, and the latter making overtures to Miſs Deborah, an antiquated virgin, couſin to Sir Solomon. The introduction of Sir Charles Freemantle, who preſerves the young lady when thrown from her horſe, ſerves to diſcover the deſigns of the Impoſtors, who, however, on being diſcovered, are not conſigned to puniſhment. Sir Charles obtains the Lady, and the play concludes.

This performance, like every thing written by Mr. Cumberland, is not excellent in itſelf, but has merit ſufficient to ſhew it to be the production of a perſon who would be able to do better, were he to exert the full force of his genius. The incidents are hardly probable, nor have the plot or characters any pretenſions to originality. The ſituations are however pleaſant if not new, and the dialogue is certainly elegant and ſprightly. In theſe particulars hardly any dramatic writer is happier than Mr. Cumberland. It is a fault in this play, that the buſineſs is over at the end of the Fourth Act. The general tendency is highly to be applauded. It is moral and conſequently uſeful, and was received with great approbation.

The performers were all excellent; and it would be extremely difficult in the whole range of the Drama, to point out more exquiſite acting than was diſplayed by Miſs Pope and Mrs. Jordan.

The following Prologue and Epilogue were ſpoken before and after the comedy.

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

THE Comic Muſe, tho' privileg'd to wear
A maſk on her own face, ſtrips others bare,
And whilſt ſhe gives all nature to your view,
Shall not her mirror ſhew th' Impoſtor too?
For tho' moſt knaves in this ingenious age
Out-trick the law, we trap them on the ſtage:
But then ſome poets make their knaves ſo witty,
That when they pluck their vizors off, you pity.
Now that's a fault of poets dead and gone,
Our bard has kept his conſcience clear for one;
Indulge his knave in a few roguiſh fallies,
To call him witty wou'd be downright malice;
His bittereſt enemies, with all their railing,
Are well diſpos'd t' acquit him of that failing.
Time was indeed, but that good time is paſt,
When novelties did not grow old ſo faſt:
Woe to the piece, tho' at firſt ſight 'twere ſtriking,
If ſecond-ſight ſteps in and mars your liking!
Like a new face, it glitters for a day,
All run, crowd, follow, ſtare—and turn away.
Love hath its honey-moon, but that once o'er,
From ſweet to flat, from flat it turns to ſour;
Croſs follows cool, as cool ſucceeds to civil,
My duck! my darling! once, and then—my Devil!
Ev'n Wit's fine edge is dull'd by too much wearing,
And truths twice told will tire us in the hearing.
The Orator, that tries his lungs too often,
Will ſet the lungs of other men a-coughing;
No ſooner up, than ſtrait all parties join
In one unanimous reſolve—to dine;
The leſſening ſenate melts away by drops,
And metaphors are left for mutton-chops.
How then? If novelties be ſo uncertain,
Sad news for our old friend behind the curtain,
Whoſe Muſe has puſh'd her Helicon about
So quick, we almoſt fear the tap is out:
If truth, wit, eloquence are but a jeſt,
How ſhou'd a mere Impoſtor ſtand the teſt?
I'll give the Bramble's anſwer to the Oak,
Small ſticks will blaze, when great ones only ſmoke.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. JORDAN.

CUNNING projectors may pretend to find
A ſcheme for ſailing ſhips againſt the wind,
But never poet yet cou'd ſtart a ſcheme
For navigating plays againſt the ſtream:
Oh heavens! no ſooner does your angry gale
Hiſs in his teeth, than back goes every ſail,
Furious he drives—Ah dreadful ſituation!
Stern foremoſt down the rapids of damnation.
Yet here and there a ſturdy wit has try'd
To pull and tug and puff againſt the tide,

But

But what is one poor puff of his own making,
When all around him the wild waves are breaking?
Plung'd in the gulph like Ceyx ſtill he raves,
Murmuring his own applauſe beneath the waves.
Magnetic quacks can ſtare you into fits,
No muſcle ſtirs for our magnetic wits;
Stomachs there are that can digeſt a ſtone,
Your's will not gulp a little nonſenſe down.
Now this is hard, for till your taſtes agree,
How can we know what Comedy ſhou'd be?
"Reform," Sir Courtly cries, "reform your ſtage!
"Poliſh your mirror that reflects the age,
"Copy from France, give your Apollo grace,
"And with pearl powder deck your Muſe's face!"
"Oh, rot your delicacy!—Give me fun,"
Sir Balaam Blubber cries: "My dreary Dun
"Againſt your Pegaſus nine nights to three;
"That is your only galloper for me:
"John Bull's my man, I love his honeſt roar,
"I come to laugh, or I come here no more."
Not ſo Miſs Biddy—ſhe is all for feeling,
For ſentiment, for ſighing, ſobbing, kneeling;
Rope ladders ſhe admires and cloſet ſcenes,
Eſcapes, ſurprizes, huddlings behind ſcreens,
And ever when two meanings maſk the jeſt,
Miſs Biddy's purity picks out the beſt.
Stand by, make way! Lady Bell Bloſſom's places!
Slap goes the door and round go all your faces;
In comes her ladyſhip with vacant ſtare,
Smiles heav'n knows why, and curteſies heav'n knows where.
Aſk now what ſays my lady to the matter,
What does ſhe like?—Her own inceſſant chatter.
For me, tho' poets various arts employ
To make me wife, maid, widow, man and boy,
Yet all this while there's but one thing in nature
I truly aim to be—Your faithful creature:
Here I'm at home; this is my natural part;
This character flows freely from my heart.

FEBRUARY 3.

The Toy, a new Comedy, was acted the firſt time at Covent-Garden. The Characters are as follow:

Sir Carol O'Donovan,	Mr. Aickin.
Young O'Donovan,	Mr. Middleton.
Aircourt,	Mr. Lewis.
Larry Kavanagh,	Mr. Blanchard.
Alibi,	Mr. Quick.
Metheglin,	Mr. Edwin.
Non Pros,	Mr. Booth.
Decretaur	Mr. Wewitzer.
Waiters,	Mr. Thompſon. Mr. Rock.
Boy,	Maſter Symonds.
Footmen,	Mr. Evatt.
Lady Arable,	Mrs. Bernard.
Lady Jane,	Miſs Brunton.
Sophia,	Miſs Fontenelle.
Fibb,	Miſs Stuart.
Katy Kavanagh	Mrs. Webb.

This play takes its name from the place where the ſcene of it is partly laid, the Toy at Hampton Court. It has more Farce than Comedy. The incidents are ſufficiently varied, but highly improbable, and the characters, though not ill ſupported, have been long hackneyed on the ſtage. Metheglin is taken from Malvolio. It is, however, on the whole, a pleaſant and laughable performance; and if the production of a new writer, and not Mr. O'Keeſe, as has been ſuſpected, is intitled to be conſidered with candour, and diſmiſſed with applauſe.

The performers, and particularly Mr. Lewis, did great juſtice to their characters.

4th. *The Prophet*, reduced to two Acts, was performed at Covent Garden, and was received with applauſe.

7th. *Coriolanus*, altered from Shakeſpeare and Thomſon, was revived at Drury-Lane; the parts of Coriolanus and Volumnia by Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. In this alteration the beſt parts of Shakeſpeare and Thomſon are retained, and compoſe a more pleaſing Drama than that of either Author ſeparately. The different parts, if we miſtake not, were blended together by Mr. Sheridan, ſen. and were produced by him at Covent-Garden, in the year 1755, when he himſelf performed the principal character. Neither Mr. Kemble nor Mrs. Siddons will loſe any of their reputations by their performances in this play. The former pourtrayed the fiery, impetuous, and turbulent Coriolanus with great propriety, and the latter the tender and ſpirited Volumnia with equal ſucceſs.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

TRAGEDY of the BROTHERS,

Performed in Mr. FECTOR's Private Theatre at DOVER, February 9, 1789, to a brilliant Audience.

Written by W. GILLUM, Eſq.

Spoken by WILLIAM FECTOR, Eſq.

BY late defeats you ſee not quite ſubdu'd,
My fancy phiz again I here obtrude;

Let others wear the laurels of the Poll,
For nobler triumphs pants my ardent ſoul;
And ſpite of all facetious wags may ſay,
I mount theſe Huſtings now without diſmay;
Loſing no ſpirits, though I've loſt the day*!
In one great cauſe we all I'm ſure agree,
The Drama's inſults none can tamely ſee.
In theſe enlighten'd times, ſhall it be ſaid,
Our taſte for Avon's heavenly Bard is fled?
That Congreve's wit has loſt its magick power,
Nor ſuits the palate of the preſent hour:
That even Saldons' matchleſs ſkill has fail'd,
When Humphries and Mendoza have prevail'd:
That ſhe, Melpomene's moſt favoured child,
Who into grief has flinty hearts beguil'd,
Is now the object of the publick's ſlight,
Seen without tears, and heard without delight!
To mend the heart, alas! ſhe vainly tries,
A nobler ſcience bears away the prize,
Given unto thoſe who beſt can give black eyes!
Shall we be touch'd with ſcenes of artful woes,
And view, unmov'd, a real BLOODY NOSE?
Such ſcenes as theſe what Briton can reſiſt?
Who'd cruſh the glorious trophies of the fiſt?
With all her charms Thalia too muſt yield,
Whilſt Covent-Garden bruiſers keep the field.
The Manager, by rich experience taught,
Knows by his treaſures how his heroes fought;
And as with joy he reckons o'er his gold,
Each guinea proves how well their blows have told.
Perchance ſome critic of the ancient ſchool,
Hearing theſe practices, can ſcarce be cool;
Thinks that the Drama's dignity is gone;
Its ſtate degraded, ſunk, and quite forlorn.
To contradict him I will not pretend;
Can ſuch a ſyſtem boaſt a ſingle friend?
Can you, who warmly now ſuch zeal diſplay,
And pay ſuch tribute to the inſpir'd lay
Of Genius, Virtue, Energy, and YOUNG,
Who always gave inſtruction as he ſung;
Can you behold the honours of the ſtage
Expiring thus, and ſtill refrain your rage
At ſuch a ſtigma on a modern age?
In every face I read a juſt diſdain;
I know your ſentiments—the anſwer's plain.
I ſee the lightning dart from Beauty's eye,
Flaſhes ſo keen 'tis folly to defy;
With ſuch defenders, none can be afraid,
Nor need the Muſe, neglected, ſeek the ſhade.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mrs. PIOZZI.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR.

WHILE gath'ring ſtorms ſucceed to cloudleſs ſkies,
And Winter's call bids miſty vapours riſe,
While doubts diſtract, and fogs ſurround our iſle,
How can pert Epilogue provoke a ſmile?
No, rather let the ſoften'd ſoul retain
Awhile the impreſſion of dramatic pain;
Run o'er in ſolitude theſe ſcenes of woe,
Till your Night Thoughts approve our evening's ſhew.
Well knew the bard, whoſe melancholy lay
Wept the ſhort ſummons of the young and gay,
How ill a monarch's heart endures the probe,
When its ſtrong pulſe pants thro' the purple robe.
Parental anguiſh ſhakes both crown and hall,
And unextinguiſh'd inſtinct breathes thro' all.
You then, whoſe hopeful ſons too early ſent,
Like Prince Demetrius, to the Continent;
Should they ſome foreign prejudice imbibe,
Judge not with angry haſte the travelling tribe;
Tho' dove-like, ſwift in circling heights they run,
And ſhew their various plumage to the ſun.
Think what temptations giddy youths ſurround;
Smiles that ſeduce, and doctrines that confound:
Yet when return'd from Paris, Spa, and Rome,
This bird of paſſage late reviſits home;
Accept with pleaſure his improvements made,
O'erlook the fopperies, and they ſoon will fade.
Then, when the touch of parent earth inſpires,
And his warm heart beats high with patriot fires,
Point out the joys that land alone can yield,
Which to all ranks ſpreads forth Ambition's field;
Where the firm Briton, bred on freedom's plan,
Feels his own conſequence, and lives a man:
Let friſk and frolick from that hour be over,
And TRAVEL'S EPILOGUE be ſpoke at DOVER.

POETRY.

LOVE PREFERRED TO GLORY:

AN EFFUSION.

HENCE, giddy Love!—thy reign is o'er!
Away!—I'll heed thy voice no more!
No more at ſight of lip or eye
Burſt into praiſe, or heave a ſigh;
No more at Beauty's ſmile rejoice,
Or tremble when I hear her voice;

* Theſe lines were highly applauded, alluding to the Election lately at Dover between Mr. Pybus and Mr. Trevannion.

No more to ſee her frowns repine,
For Reaſon's potent charms are mine.
I long have wander'd in thy train,
Fond Boy!—and wander'd long in vain!
Thy train, where Folly rears her creſt,
Her mottled plume above the reſt;
And ſtill in pleaſure or in pain,
The firſt to rule thy frantic train.
Hence!—I will quit the childiſh crew,
And, Wiſdom!—ſeek a home with you.
Now, Love, farewel!—I now reſign
Each dream, each hope, each joy of thine;
And truſt me, not as heretofore
Shalt thou entice from Wiſdom's door.
I know the time, with bluſhes know,
When thou could'ſt make me all forego:
There was a time when all-reclin'd
In Wiſdom's ſhade I ſtor'd my mind;
I paus'd upon the hiſtoric page,
I trac'd the arts of every age;
And hop'd at leaſt my heart could bear
The rude aſſaults of mortal care.
Thou cam'ſt—I ſaw thee dare intrude
Upon my uſeful ſolitude;
A roguiſh ſmile I ſaw thee wear,
And thus you urg'd the wily prayer:
"Leave, leave thy muſty tomes to age;
"In youth 'tis folly to be ſage!
"O do not give from Love's pure joys
"A ſingle moment to be wiſe!
"This wound reſtores thy loſt deſires;
"Let Wiſdom ſoothe when Love retires."
I felt the piercing wound you gave;
I trembled, and became a ſlave!
I ſaw Meliſſa's matchleſs charms,
And ſwift withdrew from Wiſdom's arms.
The Arts, the Muſes were forgot;
The hiſtoric page—I knew it not!
Philoſophy, who bade me fly
Imperious Paſſion's ſerpent eye,
Was ſoon forgotten, or deſpis'd,
And Paſſion's charms alone were priz'd;
All elſe appear'd inſipid, cold,
Fit only for the joyleſs old.
Alas! how ſoon the viſion's fled,
Which then inflam'd my heart and head!
How ſoon the ſun of hope declin'd!
How ſoon deſpair poſſeſs'd my mind!
Meliſſa, ere the autumnal ſun
Its mild declining courſe had run,
With all her matchleſs train of charms,
Fled to my happier rival's arms!—
Whate'er I ſaid, or did, or thought,
How low my heart by grief was brought,
Avails not——for the day is paſt!
Thy firſt of triumphs, Love!—and laſt!
A nobler call my boſom fires:
Hark!—Glory's voice to arms inſpires!
I fly!—haſte!—bring my ſword and ſhield!
I'll ſeek renown in Honour's field:
I'll ſtem the torrent of the foe;
I'll level adverſe nations low;
Bleſs'd ſhall behold them at my feet
For country, laws, and life intreat!
So ſhall the ſounding trump of Fame
Through every clime exalt my name!
Alas! what means this ſigh ſevere?
What means th' involuntary tear?
Are hopes and ardours thus expreſs'd,
When Glory fires the youthful breaſt?
What!—e'en at the imagin'd fight
Doth fear my coward heart affright
Ah no!—before my mental eyes
What ſcenes of blood and horror riſe!
I ſee, by War's afflictive hand
Each art, each pleaſure leave the land.
What tongue the countleſs ills ſhall ſpeak?
What heart that hears them will not break?
I ſee Deſtruction's ſinewy arm
Rais'd high amidſt the ſpreading ſtorm;
His blood-ſhot eyes—his boſom bare,
Gorg'd with the ſpoils of human care;
With many a tender lover's blood!
With many a father's, wife and good!
See ſhrieking Agony appear,
And Pity drop her hotteſt tear;
Her unavailing tear!—for then
Few comforts reach the hearts of men.
Ah few, amidſt the impulſive band,
Have power to ſtretch the ſaving hand!
What cry was that!—The waſteful train
Have burſt upon the village ſwain!
I ſee the mead, the ſtream, the wood,
All crimſon'd with their maſter's blood!
The poor man!—who each morn aroſe,
And toil'd until the evening's cloſe!
The profits of his toil no more
Than to keep famine from the door;
Yet, 'midſt the weary ſcene, his mind
Sent forth a prayer for all mankind.
I hear the mother's bitter wail!
I hear the children's weeping tale!
I ſee the trembling man of age
Sent want-full on the world's broad ſtage!
Or, all unable to retire,
I ſee him, plung'd in flames, expire!
Are theſe the triumphs Glory knows,
Exalted but on human woes?
Higher, and higher ſtill, her head
She lifts amidſt the increaſing dead.
Oh wretch! who deems the victory ſmall,
Unleſs around whole nations fall!
Unleſs the hell-directed deed
Bids half mankind to weep and bleed!
Avaunt, thou murderous fiend!—away!
Hence! hide thee from the face of day!
Hence! where congenial ſpirits dwell,
Hence! hide thee in the caves of Hell!
Thou, Father, whoſe all-bounteous hand
Pour'ſt bleſſings o'er this favour'd land,
Whoſe miracles will never ceaſe;
Who breath'ſt in all thy mandates peace;
Regarding with the ſame kind ear
The peaſant's and the monarch's prayer;

All-

All judging Power!——for ever nigh!
Thou'lt surely hate Ambition's sigh.
Come, smiling Love!—return, return!
Come!—bid once more my bosom burn.
Inspire it with thy sacred flame;
Forgive the wrongs I've done thy name.
Alas! impassion'd with despair,
I mutter'd strange things to the air;
But thou'lt forgive the things I said!
To lose such blessings!—such a maid!
To see her in my rival's arms,
With all her matchless train of charms,
Who would not raise the frantic eye?
Ah!—who of anguish would not die?
Come, Love!—return, in smiles array'd,
And with thee bring a beauteous maid.
Be mine to bend before thy shrine,
Tho' all thy keenest woes be mine.
E'en tho' contempt should be my lot,
At all its pangs I'll murmur not!
For still beneath thy rudest sway,
My heart shall bless thee and obey.
E'en tho' my maddening eyes behold
The maid whom most I love, infold
The youth whom most my thoughts disdain,
I'll die!—but not thy power arraign;
Amidst the life dissolving groan,
Blest'd that I've caus'd no sorrows but my own!

Dover. RUSTICUS.

SONNET

To the NYMPH of TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

By the AUTHOR of the ELEGY on the DUKE OF RUTLAND.

HEALTH to the healing powers of this pure well!
As to fair Rutland they are healing found,
Whose fond heart still sits pond'ring o'er its wound.
Nymph of the fount, if thy cool urn can quell
Throbs that from eyes like hers such smiles expel,
As gild the orient morn; a quick'ning grace
Breathe o'er the pensive languish of her face,
And speed the loit'ring spirits their light round.
Far may thy fount, auspicious nymph! surpass
Founts of all climes! as Rutland, Queen of Love,
Each paragon of beauty soars above;
Far as night's radiant goddess the bright class
Of lucid orbs that trembling in her train,
Spread their faint glory o'er the ethereal plain.

SICKNESS.

ILL-starr'd the wretch whom pining pain confines
With rosy Health to tread the dewy lawn!
To see the crimson-skirted sun arise,
And taste the breezes of the vernal morn.
The couch invites to court coy flying Sleep,
Her poppy wreaths entwine not his sad eyes;
Sorrow still whispers he must wake to weep,
And fill the ear of silence with his sighs.
Disease with palsied hand directs his dart,
And strikes, or seems to strike, the destin'd blow.
Terror, grief, anguish, feed upon his heart,
That swells with more than visionary woe.
From their snake crested fiends the rapid start
Scarce frees him——flashing rage, with slow step they depart.

Q

THE NYMPH OF TOWRIDGE STREAM.

A SONG.

ON every tree, in every grove,
I'll carve the name of my dear love,
Where'er I am, my constant theme
Shall be the nymph of Towridge Stream.

Beauty with innocence conjoin'd,
Exquisitely sensible and kind;
Such as to our thoughts the angels seem,
Such is the nymph of Towridge Stream.

When Sol with radiance fills the east,
When he betakes himself to rest;
By day I think, by night I dream,
Only of the nymph of Towridge Stream.

Tho' fate fix far from hence my home;
Tho' in rude lands compell'd to roam;
No other nymph to me will seem
Equal to her of Towridge Stream.

Would Heav'n but grant me my desire,
One only gift would I require;
What else it could give as nought I'd deem,
Give me but the nymph of Towridge Stream.

GENERAL CONWAY's ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF

MISS CAROLINE CAMPBELL,

DAUGHTER OF THE

Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

SINCE 'tis the will of all-disposing Heaven
To seize the boon its kinder hand had given;
Whether on earth thy friendly spirit rove,
'Midst the once happy partners of thy love;

(scene,

(Scenes where thy virtues reign'd, thy talents shone,
And fond affection made each heart thy own;)
Or, bounding swift, has wing'd its airy flight
To the pure regions of eternal light;
Look down, fair Saint, and O, with pity see
Where sad Remembrance sits each thought to thee.
Accept the heaving sigh, the trickling tear;
The last best offerings of a heart sincere.
What tho' no costly hecatombs should bleed,
Nor lengthen'd train in sable pomp succeed;
Yet shall the sweetest flowers thy grave adorn,
Wash'd by the kindliest tears of dewy morn,
There shall each friend, thy heav'nly virtues made,
With pious dirge invoke thy gentle shade;
Like fragrant incense the sost breath shall rise,
And smooth thy passage to thy kindred skies.
Severely kind, O why did adverse fate
Grant such vast bounties with so scant a date?
Give such sweet fragrance to this short-liv'd flow'r,
The virtues of an age to last an hour!
It gave her wit might grace a Muse's tongue,
The charm of numbers, and the power of song;
Th' angelic touch to strike the trembling string,
And tune such notes as its own seraphs sing.
But O! o'er-bounteous, with that sacred art,
It gave each purer movement to the heart;
And her soft breast, with strong sensation fir'd,
Felt the keen impulse which those arts inspir'd.
Too great a portion of celestial flame
Strain'd the frail texture of her weaker frame;
The subtle fire too pow'rful forc'd its way
Thro' the soft yielding mould of mortal clay:
As the clear air in crystal prison pent,
Oft bursts its fair but brittle tenement;
While in the dust the glittering fragments lie,
The purer æther gains its native sky.
Ere the stern Sisters cut the vital thread,
I saw and kiss'd her on the fatal bed,
Just as her gentle spirit took its flight,
And her faint eye-lids clos'd in endless night;
No strong convulsions shook her parting breath;
No tremors mark'd the cold approach of death;
Her heart still heav'd, with vital spirit warm,
And each soft feature wore its wonted charm.
Ah me! in this perplexing maze of fate;
This doubtful, erring, varying, restless state;
Tho' Guilt with swelling sail elate shall steer,
With pomp and pleasure crown'd, its full career;
Tho' worth like thine no pitying power shall save
From sickness, pain, and an untimely grave:
Yet stay, rash mortal, nor presume to scan
By thy imperfect rule th' Almighty's plan.
O censure not his sovereign high behest,
But prostrate own, whatever is, is best:
Judgment's the part of Heaven; submission thine:
We may lament; but we must not repine.
Each has his lot (for so does Heaven ordain)
His stated share of happiness and pain:
And mortals best its just commands fulfil,
When they enjoy the good, and patient bear the ill.

DOVER.

By Mrs. PIOZZI.

HE, whom fair winds have wafted over,
First hails his native land at DOVER!
And doubts not but he shall discover
Pleasure in every path round DOVER!
Envies the happy Crows which hover
Above Old SHAKESPEARE's Cliff at DOVER;
Nor once reflects, that each young Rover
Feels just the same return'd to DOVER!
From this fond dream he'll soon recover,
When debts shall drive him back to DOVER!
Hoping, tho' poor, to live in clover,
Once safely pass'd the STRAITS of DOVER!

But he alone's his Country's Lover,
Who absent long, returns to DOVER;
And can by FAIR EXPERIENCE PROVE HER
The BEST he has found SINCE LAST at DOVER!

The following LINES *were addressed to Mr.* HUMPHREY, *the celebrated Miniature-Painter, on his Portrait of Miss* FARREN,

By LORD DERBY.

O THOU whose pencil all the Graces guide,
Whom Beauty, conscious of her fading bloom,
So oft implores, alas! with harmless pride,
To snatch the transient treasure from the tomb;
Pleas'd, I behold the fair, whose comic art
Th' unwearied eye of taste and judgment draws;
Who charms with Nature's elegance the heart,
And claims the loudest thunder of applause.

Such, such alone should prompt thy pencil's toil:
Of saving Folly give thy labour o'er;
Fools never will be wanting to our isle.
Perhaps a *Farren* may appear no more.

ACCOUNT of the BLEACH-WORKS at LLEWENY.

(WITH A PLATE.)

THE BLEACH-WORKS for IRISH LINENS lately erected by the Hon. THOMAS FITZMAURICE near his ſeat at LLEWENY, in DENBIGHSHIRE, were built from a deſign of Mr. THOMAS SANDBY, which certainly does that Artiſt great credit.—The rooms are extenſive, and fitted with every convenience neceſſary in that buſineſs. The Mill-room is 165 feet in length, and the machinery in it is very curious.—A handſome arcade extends along the whole front, 350 feet in length, and forms a flat Creſcent. Oppoſite the center is a figure of the River God Thames, pouring a ſtream through his urn, into a large baſon; and on each ſide of him are two fountains, which in ſummer contribute to render the air cool and agreeable.—The waſte water, or overflow from theſe, is conveyed in pipes to a ſmall canal—from whence, after forming a number of ſmall caſcades for the ſpace of near half a mile, it falls into the Clwyd at the bottom of the Bleach-Green.

The buildings—with the Cloth on the Green, and the natural romantic country in the back-ground—form a moſt delightful view from the houſe—and it is highly worthy of the attention of thoſe gentlemen who may chance to paſs near it.—Perhaps it may be hard to ſay, whether they will be more delighted with the beauty of the place—or charmed with the politeneſs of its hoſpitable Maſter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Conſtantinople, Dec. 15.

ALL the ſhips expected from the Black Sea are returned into harbour, amounting to ſixty-five ſail; as is alſo the ſquadron lately arrived at the Dardanelles, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, four frigates, and one ſmall ſloop, together with three Ruſſian prizes. Two ſhips of the line, three frigates, and one ſloop, are now on their departure, to join a nearly equal force, which was left cruizing for the defence of the Ottoman coaſts and the iſlands in the Archipelago.

No accident of the plague has been verified in this capital ſince the 9th inſtant.

Madrid, Jan. 20. The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 13th inſtant, with all cuſtomary ceremonies. The Conde de Altamira as Alferez-Mayor of Madrid, bore the Royal ſtandard, and was accompanied in the proceſſion by a great number of Grandees on horſes, very richly capariſoned, and alſo by the Corregidors, Alguazils, Heralds, and others. The Proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city, and ſilver and gold coins, prepared for the occaſion, were thrown by the Heralds among the people. The firſt Proclamation was made in the great ſquare, in front of the Palace. Their Catholic Majeſties were preſent, ſeated in a balcony, and attended by the Ambaſſadors, and other Foreign Miniſters, and by the principal Officers of State. The acclamations of the people were great, and expreſſive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereigns. The public mourning was ſuſpended during three days, a very large liſt of promotions was publiſhed, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings.

Vienna, Jan. 24. Letters from Jaſſy of the 10th inſtant, mention, that a detachment from the army, commanded by Marſhal Romanzow, had ſucceeded in their attempt to diſlodge a body of Turks, conſiſting of 900 men, from Gangura, purſued them to Kainar, and having driven from thence 300 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Salkutza, and obtained a compleat victory. The enemy loſt in theſe ſeveral actions 390 men killed, 77 priſoners, four pieces of artillery, and ſix colours, whilſt the Ruſſians had only one Enſign and four men killed, and 24 wounded. General Kamenſkoy was at the head of the detachment.

Stockholm, Jan. 27. Yeſterday morning the Diet was ſolemnly proclaimed in the different quarters of the town by the principal Herald, attended by four under Heralds, the trumpets and kettle drums, and a body of horſe of the corps of burghers. During this ſolemnity there was a levee at Court, at which his Majeſty, after a ſhort ſpeech to the Members of the Senate, declared Count Charles Emilius Lowenhaupt Marſhal of the Diet, who immediately took the oath of office before the King, as did alſo the Archbiſhop of Upſala, as Speaker of the Clergy. The ſtaff was afterwards delivered by his Majeſty to the Marſhal, and the ceremony ended with his introduction into the Houſe of Nobles by Count Brahe, Primary Count of the realm.

View of the Bleach Works at Lowwood in Derbyshire.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JAN. 17.

YESTERDAY the Recorder of London, with the Sheriffs and the Town Clerk, attended his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-houſe, with the unanimous vote of thanks from the Common Council of London; in preſenting which the Recorder thus addreſſed the Prince:

"Sir, We have the honour of attending your Royal Highneſs, by the direction of the Corporation of London, with their moſt reſpectful thanks for that Princely bounty, which is the ſubject of the reſolution in my hand. I believe I ſpeak truly the ſentiments of theſe gentlemen, as well as my own, in aſſuring your Royal Highneſs, that no charge could have been given to us, which we ſhould have executed with greater pleaſure; and we think ourſelves peculiarly happy in the honour of preſenting to your Royal Highneſs, the firſt public teſtimony of that reſpect and veneration from the greateſt city in the world, to which you are ſo eminently entitled from every good citizen, and every truly affectionate ſubject of your Royal Father. The vote of thanks which we now preſent, we flatter ourſelves will be the more acceptable, for having paſſed without one diſſenting voice."

The Addreſs was then read, to which the Prince of Wales replied, "That he received with much pleaſure this mark of reſpect from the Citizens of London, of whoſe loyalty and affection he had now a freſh proof; that he ſhould be ſtudious to cultivate their affection, and deſerve their eſteem."

Extract of a Letter from Stamford, Jan. 17.

"The following ſingular circumſtance of preſervation may be relied on as a fact:—Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, about ſix at night, as Mr. Richard Reckaby, of Langrick-fen, in this county, and a ſhepherd of the late Dr. Shaw's, of Wyberton, were attempting to croſs over Foſs-dyke waſh, without a guide, they found the water rather higher than they expected, and the channel full of large pieces of ice: as it was impoſſible to get over without venturing upon the ice, they made choice of the largeſt piece they could find, and intended guiding themſelves over with a walking-ſtick; but it being too ſhort, before they had got half way over, the tide came ſo ſtrong, their efforts were not able to reſiſt it, and they were drove up the river towards Spalding, where, although they were near a houſe on the bank, they could not make any perſon hear to give them aſſiſtance: one of them attempted to gain the bank, but had a narrow eſcape from being drowned; they were therefore obliged to deſiſt, and wait the mercy of the tide, which on its return, to add to their deſperate ſituation, took them back from thence into Boſton deep, about three leagues below the Scolp, and was likely to take them more out to ſea; but they had the good fortune to hear a veſſel very near them. As the morning was very foggy, the ſailors had ſome difficulty to find the above unfortunate young fellows, whom they had the humanity to take on board, almoſt dead with cold. One of their lives was deſpaired of, but we are happy to hear he is nearly recovered."

Recapitulation of remarkable Froſts during the preſent Century.

In 1709, a great froſt for three months, with heavy ſnows, from December to March.

1716, a great froſt, when a fair was held on the Thames.

1739, a remarkable froſt began on Chriſtmas-eve, and laſted nine weeks, when all ſorts of carriages went upon the Thames, and all manner of diverſions were carried on upon the ice. This is generally called the Great-Froſt of 1740, laſting 103 days.

1763, the froſt laſted ninety-four days.

1779, it laſted eighty-four days.

1784, it laſted eighty-nine days.—And

1785, it laſted one hundred and fifteen days, being twelve days more than that of 1740.

The late very ſevere froſt laſted 51 days.

The Captain of a veſſel lying off Rotherhithe, the better to ſecure the ſhip's cables, made an agreement with a publican for faſtening a cable to his premiſes; in conſequence a ſmall anchor was carried on ſhore and depoſited in the cellar, while another cable was faſtened round a beam in another part of the houſe. In the night the ſhip veered about, and the cables holding faſt, carried away the beam and levelled the houſe with the ground; by which accident five perſons aſleep in their beds were killed.

18. Dr. Kentiſh appeared yeſterday to receive ſentence, for writing a haſty challenge to Dr. Reynolds, one of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians; for which the Doctor has ſince made a gentleman-like apology, with which Dr. Reynolds himſelf would have been ſatisfied; but the College conſidered a challenge to one of their body as an inſult to the whole; and under that idea inſtituted the ſuit. The Court pronounced ſentence, That Dr. Kentiſh pay a fine of 100l. to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years, himſelf in 100l. and his two ſureties in 50l. each.

Same day the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when 18 convicts received ſentence of death: amongſt them were two moſt atrocious villains, William Woodcock, and Cornelius Carty: the firſt, for the premeditated murder of his wife, which he perpetrated by fracturing her ſkull, and beating off her ears with a bludgeon; the other, after having robbed a Mr. Williams on the highway, ſtabbed him in the groin with a knife, of which wound he languiſhed a few days in the moſt extreme misery, and then died, leaving a family unprovided for.

19. The Lieutenant Criminal of the Police of Paris, on the report of the French King's Attorney-General, has ordered Mr. Evelyn Meadows, and John Lilly, to reſtore the diamonds, plate and other effects of the late Ducheſs of Kingſton, conformably to the requeſt of Colonel Glover, made on behalf of himſelf and other relatives.

20. Yeſterday morning were executed before the debtors door, Newgate, William Woodcock, for the murder of his wife (a black woman) at Chelſea; and Cornelius Carty, for ſtabbing Michael Williams, on the Edgeware-road.

29. The King of France has given up, in favour of liberty, two of the moſt dangerous prerogatives of his crown, namely, *lettres de cachet*, and the power of raiſing a revenue without the conſent of the States. No *lettres de cachet* (or ſpecial warrants) are in future to be iſſued without ſpecial reaſons, which reaſons are to be ſet forth in the warrant, and the legality to be aſcertained and tried by the Judges.

A letter from Cork, dated Jan. 10, ſays, "The 19th inſt. we had a dreadful mountain flood which overflowed our city, ſtreets, quays and moſt of the houſes and cellars. Such a ſudden and general deluge was never known in this city; large boats could navigate from gate to gate, and through the ſtreets. Fifty thouſand pounds, in my opinion, would not reinſtate the diſtreſſed citizens."

The Slave laws of Jamaica have been revived, and ſeveral regulations made in favour of the negroes. The Aſſembly have paſſed an Act which contains the following reforms:

1. Every poſſeſſor of a ſlave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by age or ſickneſs, but muſt provide for him wholeſome neceſſaries of life, under a penalty of 10l. for every offence.

2. Every perſon who mutilates a ſlave, ſhall pay a fine not exceeding 10l. and be impriſoned not exceeding 12 months, and in very atrocious caſes the ſlaves may be declared free.

3. Any perſon wantonly or bloody-minded killing a ſlave, ſhall ſuffer [illegible]

4. Any perſon whipping, hurting, wounding, or ill-treating a ſlave not his property, nor under his care, ſhall ſuffer fine and impriſonment.

5. A parochial tax to be raiſed for the ſupport of negroes diſabled by ſickneſs and old age, having no owners.

The exciſe duty on hops for the laſt year's growth, including the three additional five per cents. proves to amount to the aſtoniſhing ſum of 143,236l. 10s. which is upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds more than was paid in the year 1787.

A Mr. Pain, at Letton, in the pariſh of Lanterdine, Herefordſhire, has lately found, where ſome perſons had been digging potatoes, a gold coin, weighing 6 penny weights, with a Ceſar's Head, "T. I. Cæſar. Aug. F. Aug. Divi." On the reverſe ſide, a figure ſeated with a Lance in his right hand, and a branch of laurel in his left, "Pontif. Maxim." The ſpot where the coin was found, is where Cæſar conquered Caractacus, and carried him priſoner to Rome.

31. Lately the queſtion which has long been debated between the public and the farmers of the poſt-horſe duties, was finally determined in the Court of King's bench, before Lord Kenyon, and the other Judges of that Court, when it was ſolemnly adjudged, "That the hiring a horſe for any diſtance, and returning the ſame day, is not ſubject to the duty."

FEB. 2. On the ſecond of December the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica voted 1000 guineas, to be laid out in the purchaſe of an elegant ſtar, ornamented with diamonds, to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, as "an humble teſtimony of the very high reſpect and eſteem that iſland entertains for his eminent virtues, and the happineſs they feel in ſeeing him amongſt them; as well as of the grateful ſenſe they have of the particular attention which his Royal Highneſs pays to the duties of a profeſſion which is the ſupport and defence of the Britiſh empire in general, and of that iſland in particular."

When the Committee of the Houſe waited on his Royal Highneſs, to requeſt his acceptance of the ſtar, he received them in the politeſt manner, declared himſelf unconſcious of any merit that could entitle him to ſuch a mark of regard, and aſſured them he ſhould remember, with peculiar pleaſure, their ſentiments of loyalty and affection for his perſon.

3. The long-conteſted election of a Repreſentative for Gloucester was terminated by the expiration of the 15 days appointed by act of parliament for the return of the writ.

2 2

At the caſting up of the poll, the Sheriffs declared the numbers to be,

For John Pitt, Eſq. 837
H. Howard, Eſq. 836

And next day the Sheriffs made their return, declaring a majority of one vote in favour of Mr. Pitt.

4. The Conſtable convicted of wilfully ſuffering the eſcape of Barrington, received the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, viz. to be impriſoned twelve months in Newgate, fined 6s. 8d. and find ſureties for his good behaviour.

5. His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham went to the Houſe of Lords of Ireland in the uſual ſtate; and being ſeated on the Throne, and the Commons ſent for, delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"With the deepeſt concern I find myſelf obliged, on opening the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, to communicate to you the painful information, that his Majeſty has been for ſome time afflicted by a ſevere malady, in conſequence of which he has not honoured me with his commands upon the meaſures to be recommended to his Parliament.

"I have directed ſuch documents as I have received reſpecting his Majeſty's health to be laid before you, and I ſhall alſo communicate to you ſo ſoon as I ſhall be enabled, ſuch further information as may aſſiſt your deliberations on that melancholy ſubject.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"Deeming it at all times my indiſpenſible duty to call your attention to the ſecurity of the public credit, and to the maintenance of the civil and military eſtabliſhment, I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is unneceſſary for me to expreſs to you my earneſt wiſhes for the welfare and proſperity of Ireland, which, in every ſituation, I ſhall always be anxious to promote: Nor need I declare my confidence in that affectionate attachment to his Majeſty, and in that zealous concern for the united intereſts of both kingdoms, which have manifeſted themſelves in all your proceedings."

As ſoon as the Lord Lieutenant had retired, and the Commons had quitted the Upper Houſe, an Addreſs to his Excellency was moved for by Lord Longford, which was ordered to be brought in the next day, when it was agreed to *nem. con.* and ordered to be preſented.

In the Houſe of Commons the Addreſs was moved for by Lord Kilwarlin, which was ſeconded by Mr. French, and agreed to; yet there was a very long and anxious debate upon it. Several parts of it were ſtrongly oppoſed; particularly whatever was complimentary to the Lord Lieutenant.

The ſeveral documents relative to the King were preſented by Mr. Fitzherbert.—A diſpute roſe as to the time expedient to take into conſideration the ſtate of his Majeſty's health. The Secretary mentioned Monday the 16th.—Mr. Grattan Wednesday the 11th.—This was the trial of ſtrength between the parties. The Secretary was ſupported by the Attorney General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. M. Mahon.—Mr. Grattan by Mr. F. Jones, Mr. Buſhe, the Secretary of State, Mr. C. O'Neill, Mr. D. Browne, Sir H. Cavendiſh, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Curran, and Mr. M. Smyth. On a diviſion the numbers were, for the Miniſter 74; againſt him 123; majority againſt the Miniſter 51.

9. A letter from Gloucester of this date ſays, "On Tueſday evening laſt a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning fell at Tetbury, in this county, which broke a large hole through the ſteeple on the weſt ſide, which, if reduced to a ſquare, would be at leaſt four feet wide, and cracked the ſouth-weſt ſide for more than ſix yards almoſt perpendicularly, and alſo ſhattered and diſplaced the rib ſtones on the ſouth-weſt and north-weſt ſides, from almoſt the top to the bottom. Many ſtones were ſcattered about the church-yard, and one fell through the roof of a dwelling-houſe at a conſiderable diſtance: the bell wheels are injured, but there is reaſon to hope the bells are ſecure, though it is judged very dangerous even to toll either of them. The ſteeple, which was eſteemed to be very beautiful, is ſo much ſhaken, that it is thought it muſt be taken down. The church is not materially damaged, though there are many ſmall holes in the walls of the cloiſters, near the floor, and through the windows, where the lightning vented itſelf; and what is very remarkable, it forced its way through the ſtone-work on the ſides and tops of the windows more than through the glaſs."

15. The boxing-match between Johnſon and Ryan was decided in Caſhiobury-park, in Herts. The fight was tolerably well maintained for ſome time, and there were ſome hard blows on both ſides. Ryan was impatient—Johnſon was cool. Ryan got the firſt knock-down blow; and Johnſon cloſed up Ryan's eyes. They ſtood up to each other very well; nor were there any manœuvres practiſed by either ſide. After a combat of thirty-three minutes, Johnſon gained a compleat victory.

16. In the Iriſh Houſe of Lords in a Committee on the State of the Nation, Lord Charlemont moved, that the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal," ſhould be inſerted

in and make a part of the Addreſs paſſed by the Houſe of Commons to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales to aſſume the office of Regent, and to exerciſe the royal authority in Ireland during the continuance of his Majeſty's diſorder. At half paſt twelve o'clock the Houſe divided.

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17. Saturday evening a French Gentleman, ſeemingly of faſhion, committed the deſperate act of ſuicide in Greenwich Park.

The following are the particulars, as we have collected them, that attended this melancholy tranſaction.

He had been at the Ship Tavern in Greenwich from Thurſday with a lady and ſervant. On Saturday morning, he ſent the lady to Town and diſcharged his ſervant, at the ſame time preſenting him with his trunk containing a great quantity of wearables, and alſo added two valuable watches. He then called on Sir Hugh Palliſer, at Greenwich Hoſpital, offering him a ſum of money to be diſtributed among the ſeamen of the Hoſpital: this however the Governor thought proper to decline, alledging, that as they wanted for no comfort whatever, his donation in that form would be uſeleſs.

The unfortunate Gentleman then retired, refuſing to tell his name.—The remainder of Saturday was ſpent in viſiting different inhabitants in Greenwich, among whom he diſtributed ſeveral ſums of money to the amount of 15l. or 20l.—particularly, meeting the young gentlemen of Dr. Egan's Academy, as they walked, he threw amongſt them eight guineas and a half. This circumſtance being reported to the Doctor, he was ſtruck with ſuſpicion of the intended fact, and the Gentleman being ſeen to enter the Park, he diſpatched one of his aſſiſtants, together with a young gentleman, after him. They accordingly croſſed him as he walked, and entering into converſation invited him to take tea at the Doctor's. He ſeemed happy to meet with thoſe who could converſe with him in his native language, and acknowledging the politeneſs of the invitation, pulled forth a watch he had ſtill remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, requeſting him to wear it for his ſake, obſerving he himſelf ſhould have no further occaſion for it.

Having walked ſome diſtance in the Park, his natural politeneſs led him back part of the way with his companions—but taking his leave of them before they quitted the Park, they had not proceeded far when they were alarmed with the report of a piſtol, and running back, found him ſtretched on the ground and lifeleſs.

It appeared he had applied a caſe of piſtols to his forehead, by which the roof of his ſkull was nearly ſhattered to pieces, and rendered his diſſolution inſtantaneous. The piſtols bore the marks of the *Gens d' Armes* of France on them, by which it may be conjectured he belonged to that corps.

In perſon he was tall, and remarkably handſome, and in manners elegant and polite, ſo as to impreſs thoſe who were witneſſes to his behaviour and his fate with the moſt lively regret.

A TRANSLATION of a French letter found in the pocket of the unfortunate *Monſ. Mirant de Bois*, who ſhot himſelf in Greenwich Park, on Feb. 14, at a quarter paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, as mentioned above.

Addreſſed to "Him who ſhall find it."

"Two o'clock in the afternoon, and three hours before my death.

"That I might prevent any further enquiries, and at the ſame time apologize for the trouble I muſt create you, I thought proper to leave theſe few lines, Sir, and beſeech you to grant me a little portion of ground for my interment.

"The *indifference* of my relations, the repugnance I feel at acting as an impoſtor, the *perfidy* of one whom I tenderly loved, are weighty motives in a mind of ſenſibility, which has thrown off the fetters of prejudice, to terminate my exiſtence by thoſe means which only can give eaſe to the wretched.—I am far from aiming at lofty things, neither am I incapable of encountering misfortunes; but had I been ſo happy as to have been bleſſed with the conſtancy of my beloved friend, who alone could have endeared and made me cheriſh life, I ſhould have met the approach of death with horror; but now I ſurvey it with ſmiles, and even have been long deſirous of putting a period to my exiſtence. The fear of diſturbing the tranquility of my family, induced me to form a pretence for leaving my country, in order to find a ſilent tomb. London and Paris, with all their boaſted pleaſures, have by no means convinced me that life is preferable to death; on the contrary, it would be folly to labour under affliction without the hope of cure.

"This is my opinion, let every man act as he pleaſes; you will conſider me as a fool:—I rather chuſe to be thought ſo, than to lengthen out my unſupportable ſufferings.—I cannot diſcover any real enjoyment in life—eating, drinking, and ſleeping conſtitute the principal employments for it; and as of all theſe ſleeping is undoubtedly the

ſweeteſt,

ſweeteſt, I ſhall take this evening ſome *pills*, which will make me ſleep a long time.

"Were the four elements to reunite, and after a thouſand combinations reſtore me to life, I would not conſent to live but under the Engliſh Government, where happineſs alone exiſts, and which ought to ſerve as a model for all the nations of the earth ——But no!—In vain ſhould this body be formed again, by a concourſe of the four elements of which it is compoſed. For I have *ſeen* every thing, *enjoyed* every thing, and I wiſh not to renew my exiſtence!"

19. Both Houſes of the Iriſh Parliament having waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with their addreſs to the Prince of Wales, deſiring his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf the government of the realm during his Majeſty's preſent indiſpoſition; and having requeſted his Excellency to tranſmit the ſame into Great Britain—His Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"Under the impreſſions which I feel of my official duty, and of the oath which I have taken as Chief Governor of Ireland, I am obliged to decline tranſmitting this addreſs to Great Britain.

"For I cannot conſider myſelf warranted to lay before the Prince of Wales an Addreſs purporting to inveſt his Royal Highneſs with powers to take upon him the Government of this realm, before he ſhall be enabled by law ſo to do."

23. About twelve o'clock at night, a fire broke out in Long Acre, near James-ſtreet, which entirely deſtroyed the houſes of Mr. Holmden, glover and breeches-maker, Mr. Wright, upholſterer, and two others in front, beſides conſiderably damaging an umbrella warehouſe on one ſide, and an oil and colour ſhop on the other. Communicating backwards to Hart-ſtreet, its progreſs was rapid and deſtructive; but, by a timely application of the fire engines and a plentiful ſupply of water, this dreadful conflagration was got under. Happily no lives were loſt.

26. It is now authenticated from the beſt authority, that the King's late diſorder was owing ſolely to his drinking the waters of Cheltenham. Several caſes have been within theſe few days communicated to his Majeſty's Phyſicians, which are exactly in point; one of a young lady of good family in Yorkſhire, and who is well known, but whoſe name it would be indelicate in us to report; another of two ladies further advanced in life; and another, which is the moſt in point, of a M. le Breton, a French gentleman.

This gentleman went during laſt ſummer to Cheltenham, with letters of recommendation from Sir Joſeph Banks. He drank the waters there ſix weeks, went back to Paris, and was ſhortly after, in Auguſt laſt, indiſpoſed in the ſame manner as his Majeſty has been, which continued on him for three months.

In referring to his Majeſty's mode of living while he was at Cheltenham, it is now fully believed that his drinking too copiouſly of the waters, and not taking ſufficient animal nourihment to counteract the ſtrong nature of them, was the only cauſe of his late illneſs.

27. Friday laſt the Duke of Leinſter and Lord Charlemont were deputed by the Houſe of Lords, and the Right Hon. T. Conolly, J. O'Neil, W. B. Pontonby, and J. Stuart, Eſqrs. by the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, to preſent the Addreſs of both Houſes to the Prince of Wales, requeſting him to take upon him the Regency of that kingdom, during the indiſpoſition of the King his father: at the ſame time the Houſe of Commons voted by a majority of 83, that the anſwer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to both Houſes, in refuſing to tranſmit the ſaid Addreſs, is ill-adviſed, and tends to convey an unwarrantable and unconſtitutional cenſure on the conduct of both Houſes.—The abovementioned Deputies arrived in London on the 25th inſt.

PHYSICIANS DAILY REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

JAN. 30. His Majeſty has had a reſtleſs night, and is not ſo quiet this morning as he was yeſterday.

31. Became quiet yeſterday in the evening, has had a good night, and is as uſual this morning.

FEB. 1 Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

2. Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

3. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a good night, and is much as uſual this morning.

4. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning.

5. Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

6. Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had four hours and a half ſleep, and is not unquiet this morning.

7. Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a very good night, and is compoſed this morning.

8. Continued in a compoſed ſtate yeſterday, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning.

9. Was quiet yeſterday, had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

10. Paſſed yeſterday in a ſtate of compoſure,

ſame, had four hours ſleep, and has more than uſual recollection this morning.

11. Has continued in the ſtate of compoſure he was in yeſterday, has had a very good night, and is better this morning than he was yeſterday.

12. Since the date of yeſterday's report, has continued in a progreſſive ſtate of amendment.

13. Has had four hours ſleep in the night, and is going on very well this morning.

14. Still continues in a gradual ſtate of amendment.

15. Has had a very good night, and continues in a ſtate of improvement.

16. Continues making a progreſs in amendment.

17. Has continued in a ſtate of amendment for ſome time paſt, and is now in a ſtate of convaleſcence.

18. Continues to proceed in a fair way of recovery.

19. Continues to advance in recovery.

20. Makes daily progreſs in recovery.

21. Happily advances in recovery.

22. Makes an uninterrupted progreſs in recovery.

23. Advances in every reſpect towards recovery.

24. Advancement towards recovery continues.

25. Progreſs in recovery has been gradual and regular for ſome time paſt, and appears this morning to be free from complaint.

26. There appears this morning to be an intire ceſſation of his Majeſty's illneſs.

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. William Lort Manſell, M. A. public orator of Cambridge Univerſity, to Miſs Haggerſtone, daughter of Mr. Haggerſtone, attorney, of Cambridge.

The Rev. Thomas Hughes, prebendary of Worceſter, to Miſs Watts, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Watts, of Uffington, Berks.

Thomas Deane, eſq. of Winchester, to Miſs Deane, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Deane, of Wanſley, Glouceſterſhire.

Joſeph Burchell, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs S. J. Hall, ſecond daughter of Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majeſty.

At Peterborough, John Bonnett, eſq. of Windſor, Berks, to Miſs Sutherland, only daughter of Baron Sutherland, Imperial Banker.

R. W. Dickſon, M. D. of Birmingham, to Miſs Morris, only daughter of the late Joſeph Morris, eſq. of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

John Scott, eſq. of Hadham-hall, Herts, to Miſs Hudſon, daughter of Thomas Hudſon, eſq. of Gray's-Inn.

At Cheſter, Mr. Hardcaſtle, attorney, aged 30, to Mrs. Collett, a widow lady, aged 91.

Captain James Puther, to Miſs Jane Stevens.

James John Vetter, eſq. of Wycombe, Bucks, to Miſs Bateman, daughter of Gregory Bateman, eſq. of King-ſtreet.

Mr. Tyrrel, attorney, to Miſs Dalford, only daughter of Mr. John Dalford, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Chriſtopher Wolough by, eſq. of Blockhouſe, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Martha Evans, of Harley-ſtreet.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lord Rokeby, to Miſs Ricketts, daughter of William Henry Ricketts, eſq. of Longwood, Hants.

Lieutenant Wm. Thomas Sandford, to Miſs Ramſay, daughter of the Governor of Bombay.

Henry Coleman, eſq. of Harborough, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Bull, daughter of the late John Bull, eſq. of Briſtol.

Thomas Pulleine Maſby, eſq. of Burley-hall, to Miſs Pulleine, of Carleton-hall, Yorkſhire.

M. Durand, eſq. of Woodcot Lodge, Surry, to Miſs Cath. Harriſon, of Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. William Hodges, A. M. of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, to Miſs Harriet Gwynn, daughter of John Gwynn, eſq. late of Chirbury, Shropſhire.

Thomas Newbery, eſq. Captain in the Oxfordſhire militia, to Miſs Stable, of Reading.

At Manchester, Mr. William Williams, ſon of Mr. Benjamin Williams, of Ramſbury, to Miſs Sarah Ogden, daughter of John Ogden, eſq.

General Ramſford, Member for Beerallſton, and Governor of Cheſter, to Miſs Cornwallis Molyneux, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir More Molyneux, of Loſely, in Surry.

Mr. John Cockſon, of Leeds, Merchant, to Miſs Sarah Powis, daughter of William Powis, eſq. of Clapham.

Charles Owen Cambridge, eſq. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, widow of the Hon. Colonel Cochrane.

John Hill, eſq. of John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Wennell, ſiſter to Borchett Wennell, eſq. of Sutton, near Horncaſtle, Linc.

The

The Rev. John Barton, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miſs Young, eldeſt daughter of Allen Young, eſq. of Orlingbury, Northamptonſhire.

Dr. John Mayo, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Cock, daughter of Thomas Cock, eſq. of Tottenham.

The Hon. Richard Edgecumbe, to the Right Hon. Lady Soohia Hobart, third daughter of the Earl of Buckingham.

Harry Burrard, eſq. Major of one of his Majeſty's regiments of foot, Governor of Calſhot Caſtle, late Member for the Borough of Lymington, and nephew to Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. of Walhampton, to Miſs Darley, daughter of ——— Darley, eſq. of London.

Richard Maſon, eſq. to Miſs Burt, of Milbourn, St. Andrews, Dorſetſhire.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for FEBRUARY 1789.

JANUARY 17.

GODFREY Wentworth, eſq. of Hickleton, near Doncaſter.

At St. Martin, Stamford Baron, the Rev. Richard Lucas, D. D. aged 63, Prebendary of Canterbury and Lincoln.

Lately, in Bromley College, aged near 80, Mrs. Sarah Atterbury, relict of the Rev. Osborne Atterbury, ſon of Biſhop Atterbury.

18. Richard Edwards, eſq. of Red Lion-ſquare.

20. Framlingham Thurſton, eſq. of Weſton, in Suffolk.

At Kew, in the 54th year of his age, Jeremiah Meyer, eſq. R. A. miniature painter to his Majeſty.

The following lines on him are extracted from a poem by Mr. Hayley.

Though ſmall its field, thy pencil may preſume
To aſk a wreath where flow'rs eternal bloom.
As nature's ſelf, in all her pictures fair,
Colours her inſect works with nicelt care;
Nor better forms, to pleaſe the curious eye,
The ſpotted leopard than the gilded fly;
So thy true pencil, in its narrow ſpace,
Pours the full portion of unmiſur'd grace,
And portraits true to nature's larger line,
Bluſh not an air more expreſſive than thine.
Soft Beauty's charms thy happieſt works expreſs,
Beauty thy model and thy patroneſs.
For her thy care has to perfection brought
Th' uncertain toil, with anxious trouble fraught;
Thy colour'd cryſtal at her fond deſire
Draws death-leſs luſtre from the dangerous fire,
And, pleas'd to gaze on its immortal charm,
She binds thy bracelet on her ſnowy arm.

21. At Colney, in Norfolk, the Rev. John Brooke, D. D late rector of that parish, and of St. Auguſtine, in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garriſon of Quebec.

22. The Hon. Anne Herbert, relict of Nicholas Herbert, eſq. and ſiſter of Dudley North, eſq.

Lately, at Glaſgow, Mrs. Belſille, formerly belonging to the Norwich company of Comedians.

24. At Bath, the Rev. Roger Cole, M. A. rector of Farington, Hants, and curate of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.

Lately, the Rev. Edward Williams, rector of Caſtleton, in Oxfordſhire.

25. James Young, eſq. Admiral of the White.

Charles Muſgrave, eſq. at Hoddeſdon, Hertfordſhire.

Mr. Jones, Bookſeller, at Wrexham.

Lately, Mr. Robert Finch, in King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

26. At Liverpool, Richard Hughes, eſq. Juſtice of Peace for the county of Lancaſter.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Dr. Brooke, authoreſs of Julia Mandeville (ſee p. 99)

27. Mr. William Spence, hop-factor, in the Borough.

At Mr. Roſs's, Piccadilly, Mrs. Jane Roſs, aged 106.

28. The Hon. Mrs. Temple, mother to Lord Viſcount Palmerſton.

Henry Sayer, eſq. Regiſter of the Chancery-houſe.

Joſeph Lucas, eſq. Aſſay-Maſter in the Mint-office.

At Clapton, Mr. Hockley, ſen. farmer and cow keeper.

Henry Hunter, eſq. Beach-hill, near Reading.

29. At Bath, Admiral James Gambier, of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Stubbs, maſter of the Jamaica-houſe, Deptford.

Mr. Martin Long, of Smithfield Bars.

Mr. Job Wells, of Wallingford.

At Limerick, Patrick Murphy, aged 116 years.

Lately, Richard Wright, eſq. of Eaſt Harling, in the county of Norfolk, aged 70.

30. Mr. Peter Prevoſt, late a Solicitor in Chancery.

Lately, at Lymington, Major Ballmer.

31. William

31. William Murrell, eſq. at Charlton.

Mr. Joſeph Terry, principal examiner of the London Diſtillery.

Robert Drummond, eſq. major of the ſecond battalion of New Jerſey volunteers.

Robert Vanſittart, eſq D. C. L. fellow of All Souls College, Regius profeſſor of civil law at Oxford, and Recorder of Windſor.

At Bath, John Damer, eſq. of the kingdom of Ireland, aged 84.

Lady Banger, Lady of Lord Viſcount Banger.

Feb. 1. Archibald Fraſer, eſq.

2. Major Henniker, ſecond ſon of Sir John Henniker, Bart.

John Langlois, eſq. Woodſtock-ſtreet.

4. Philip George Winter, eſq. Little Ormond-ſtreet.

Mr. John Rickman, Lewes, Suſſex, aged 53, one of the people called Quakers.

Lately, at Lewes, Suſſex, Mr. Abraham Baley, many years ſteward to the Newcaſtle and Pelham families.

5. Mr. Joſeph Thornthwaite, Paternoſter-row.

Mr. John Kerr, merchant, in Watling-ſtreet.

6. At Tunbridge, in her 83d year, Mrs. Children, relict of John Children, eſq.

Mr. John Hemans, deputy of Bread-ſtreet Ward.

Mr. John Healey, at Gainſborough.

William Clavering, eſq. at Berrington, near Berwick, aged 92.

7. The Rev. Mr. Winſtanley, prebend of Peterborough, and rector of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt.

The Hon. George Talbot, brother and preſumptive heir to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. Alderman for Alderſgate Ward, and Member for Aylesbury.

Mr. Benſley, ſen. Printer, Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

8. John Johnſon, eſq. late of Horkeſley, Eſſex.

Mr. Samuel Moſley, Wharfinger, Gainſborough.

Mr. Thomas Pickering, ſurgeon, in Bolton.

9. At Canonbury, Iſlington, Dr. John Hill.

The Rev. John Davis, vicar of Bloxam, Oxfordſhire.

At Plymouth, Mr. Edward Spry, aged 93, father of Dr. Edward Spry. He was an actual ſhipwright in the dock-yard 73 years.

10. At Inverneſs, Major James Chiſholm, formerly of the 21ſt and late of the Duke of Gordon's fencible regiment.

At York, Mrs. Wharton, relict of Richard Wharton, eſq. of Durham.

11. Robert Withers, eſq. at Epſom.

Mr. Edward Tutet, Common Councilman for Langbourn Ward.

Mr. Joſeph Bayldon, Merchant, at Horbury, near Wakefield.

Lately, Ambroſe Audrey, eſq. of Seend, Wilts.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Clark, formerly partner with Mr. Richardſon.

12. Charles Newton, eſq. formerly an officer in the Oxford blues, and preſent at the battle of Dettingen.

Lately, at Bath, Mr. William Pierce, collector of Exciſe.

13. Mr. John Goſs, of Kingſland-road.

Sir John Sinclair, of Murkle.

14. In the 81ſt year of her age, Lady Henrietta Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Alex. 2d Duke of Gordon.

Mrs. Gardner, relict of Mr. Thomas Gardner, of the Strand, Printer.

Mr. G. Howlett, of Bicester, Oxfordſhire.

The Rev. Edward Roger North, vicar of Harlow, Eſſex.

John Hannington, eſq. the oldeſt page of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber.

Mr. R. Mein, ſen. Poſtmaſter at Feverſham.

The Rev. James Gerard, D. D. rector of Monks Riſborough, Bucks, and late Warden of Wadham College.

Lately, Sir Harry Harpur, Bart.

15. The Dowager Lady Bampfylde, widow of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, and daughter of John Codrington, eſq. aged 89.

At Exeter, Rear Admiral Whitwell.

Lately, Mr. Rickard, at Wendens, in Eſſex.

16. Mr. William Wollen, of Eaſt Harptree.

Lately, Mr. Abraham Briſtow, Surgeon and Apothecary, of Caſſington, near Oxford, and one of the Coroners for the county.

Lately, at Worceſter, aged 80, James Turner, eſq. formerly firſt Commiſſioner of the Hawkers and Pedlars office.

17. At Dartford, the Rev. Mr. Hiſcocks, many years curate of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter.

—— Parker, eſq. in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Weſtminſter.

Mr. Alexander Shairp, Bread-ſtreet Buildings.

Mr. Mainwaring, of Bartlett's-buildings.

At Sandwich, Richard Solley, eſq.

Lately, at the Hot Wells, Briſtol, —— Diller, the celebrated philoſophical fire-work maker.

19. Mrs. Maddox, widow of Dr. Maddox, Biſhop of Worceſter.

William Deverell, eſq. at Northampton.

Mr. Thomas Wing, one of the Clerks of the Exchequer.